THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

The Queen's silver jubilee

demanding position overnight. At that time, And that is no mean tribute. Britain still was the center of a far-flung em-

In the 25 years since then, Queen Elizabeth Il has kept the throne with dignity as her country and its citizens made the difficult transition to Britain's reduced role in the world. In the process, the Monarch also made a visible and commendable transition of her own; as a result of meticulous daily devotion to her dutles and responsibilities, the Queen has enterged as one of the best informed persons in her realm on the nation's problems.

Of her great concern for her people, high and low, there never has been the slightest

Many still recall her as the shy young prin-cess who became sovereign in 1952. At the Britons' affection for her. She has correctly passing of her father, King George Vf, she was been termed a royal anchor in these changing calabulted into royalty's most prominent and filmes, a symbol of all that is best of Irritain.

If she had been less diligent in setting a example of dedication and firm adherence to the highest of standards, the monarchy itself might have been in disrepsir loday. Instead, her silver jubilee day, which she typically kept with tier family at Windsor Castle near London, was a moment for quiet pride in the way the Oreen

It mattered little that the floot Laureage's hymn for the occasion was not entirely pupular. What mattered were comments like that of Windsor chaplain Aniony linrbuttle: "During the shifting sames and the changing times of the last 25 years, the royal family has advanced and adapted in a most remarkable doubt. And with the exception of those who way, and the debt we give to the Queen and quiblile about her wealth and the expense of Prince Philip is incalculable."

Rhodesia: talks, not terror

One can only deplore the latest attack by black nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesta during are, they do underscore the pregney of resumwhich seven white Roman Catholic mls- ing negotlations between black and white leadsionaries were staln. This was terrorism for ers as soon as possible. Since the breakdown of terror's sake, and it probably loses more for the Geneva talks, and subsequent insuccessful the blacks in their struggle for their rights efforts to restore negotiations by Britain's tyur

Because the attack was the worst so for directed against the clergy and because it or-curred about 60 miles from the capital city of Salisbury, it does have an impact. It may well frighten some whites. But it is likely at the same time to intensify the determination of whites not to be cowed by terrorist thetica.

The significance of the incident is to show that there are misgnided leaders among the guerrillas who see violence of this sort as a means of spotbighting both their cause and the lack of progress loward a peaceful settlement ol lile rectal dispute in Rhodesis. But that they should vent their anger against members of a church that generally has stood strongly for better conditions for Rhodesia's blacks is hard

Sound choice for the CIA

professional and political sense. Adm. Stansfield Turner, who rose from Navy ensign to become commander of allied forces in southern Europe, has obviously demonstrated high competence as a manager of men and organizations. The former Rhodes Scholar and president of the Naval War College is also a person of thoughtful, innovative beni. These are qualifications much needed as the Central Intelligence Agency is refurbished to play its

In fact our only reservation about Admiral Turner's appointment is that it deprives the military of an officer of uncommon ability. And the inlittary needs such. Nonetheless the CtA job is important too. Questions have arisen about pulting a military man in the post, but Turner has a reputation as one of the Navy's most independent-ininded officers.

This time around President Carter should have no problems pollifically, as he did with Ted Sorensen. There already are indications Admiral Turner will pass muster in the Senate with reinitvo ease. Itis naval experience and commitment to the nation's strong defense should make him acceptable to eunservatives. Ills balanced, scholarly approach to millary affairs should please libernis.

tn actual lact Admilrol Turner does nol growing Soviel challeoge. In a recent article in nation in relative snonymity. Foreign Affairs, for instance, he points out the Finally among worrisome taelors are that

Regrettoble though such terrorist outrages

Richard, things have been un dead center, and various black spakesmen have warned that the result might be intensification of guerrilla acfivlly against white-ruled Rhudesia. Prime Minister Ion Smith is certain to get the message, but it is to be lioped that his reaction will not be only to stonewall against making further conceasions ur overtures to the lilacks. It also would be well for the black African lenders who gathered in Tanzanin to concert

their plans for reaching a Rhodesian settlement of the bargaining table. True, some blacks may argue that terrorism is one of the few remolning methods available to achieve black majorily rule in Rhudesis. Bul that urgument should not prevail while a better soluilon still can be found - indeed must be found - by resuming esndid discussions between

blacks and whites.

weaponry to carry them out.

ahead?" Raiher, he maintains, the U.S. must of Central Intelligence hits the mark in both a look at what its missions are and determine whether it has the pruper types and mix of

> This kind of objective analysis is essential in intelligence assessment. If gives reason to tidnk Admiral Turner will not let his milliary background interfere with the broader perspecilve required in the CIA post. In sum, given his record and experilse, Admiral Turner appears well suited to take on this new assign-

By and large the Soviet people have no sym- linely inside the Soviet Union. Some 600 family pathy for the political dissidents in their midst. were helped last year, fewer than it 195 is They regard them as troublemakers. Hence cause of increased KGB surveillance.

Russians help their dissidents

'All this time I thought a Ram was a sheen'

It is not hard to understand why Kremling the disclosure that hundreds of Soviet pullipent prisnners and their families have received thurities have publicly attacked the sid opersome financial nid from sympathizers within about They cannot but be irritated that sold the Soviet Union is natiownriby. If paints to a citizens, notably intellectuals, ore quely all certain amount of political sulidarity with and ing to run risks to help political prisoners and compassion for these connectors hulliers for their families even though they themselves 219

The relief fund for dissidents was started by exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and administered in the U.S.S.R. by Alexander Ginzburg, a dissident friend of his who was recently picked up by the KGB and is now in prison. Some 270,000 rubles (about \$360,000) has been distributed to victims of the regline,

Plearly, no matter how ruthlessly the Kreitlin tries to champ down on the small dissident

univernent, in neatter how many civil-igh many Western journalists It expels, it could unifie the rising voices of dissent - or the yearning of more and more of its people for I about one fourth of which was raised clandes- humane society.

Concern over Ethiopia's path

For the past two years, the land of the tata northern province of Eritrea; the emergence riam and Alnafu Abole, sill and a support of the continued as in One foctor is the sweeping social and economic reforms that the military junta which aucceeded the Emperor has been allempting lo Institute in ancient, backward Ethiopia. These socialist reforms already have caused major upheavala in the way of lite for the country's over 27 million people.

Another cause of instability has been the relentless atruggle for power among Halle Sclassic's successors. This olready has resulted In a scries of executions and massacres, the most recent of which were tha sisyings in Addis Ababa early thia month which included the head of state and chairman of the ruling strike us as ideological one way or the other. milliary council, Brig. Gsn. Tefarl Bante. The From his writings there emergea a sober, general was widely regarded as the public practical view of Soviel naval capabilities and front man for the Ethlopian captains, majors of whal lie United States must du to meet the and lieutenant colonels who actually run the

futility of measuring defense strength in num- continuing civil war between the central govbers and engaging in the organization "Who's enument and guerrillo secessionists in the

of another opposition group in the northweat which maintains an army of northweat power. Mengistu is regarded as he stronger of the stronger o which maintains an army of acrts and is opposed to socialist revolution spaced by the lwo, but he apparently has needed Analy's posed to socialist revolution sponsored by the ruling clique in the capital, and Fiber the support as well. Mengislu has been influenced support as well. Mengislu has been influenced ruling clique in the capital; and Ethlopia's support as well. Mengislu has been uneasy relations with such policible support as well. Mengislu has been by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Cuba and is considered by the examples of China and Chi uneasy relations with auch neighbors as Somalia and Sudan

by the examples of China and Curionia's socialist
sidered the prime mover in Ethiopia's socialist soc malia and Sudan.

lation. Trouble there contributes to potential instability of the eatire Horn of Africa, the continant's casternmost extremily with its strategic proximity to the Arabian Peninsula, the narrow eniranca lo the Red Sea, and the Iodian Ocean. Ethiopia's only seaports are in Eritrea, And the liny French Territory of the Afars and Issas contains the port of Djiboutl, which is Addis Ababa's only link with the soa. When that terrilory becomes independent in the near future, both Ethiopia and Somalia have a kean intorest in asserting control, which could exacerbata the situation.

internally, indications are that the top tandership struggia is not yet resolved. Two powlieutenani colonals, Mengistu Haile Ma-

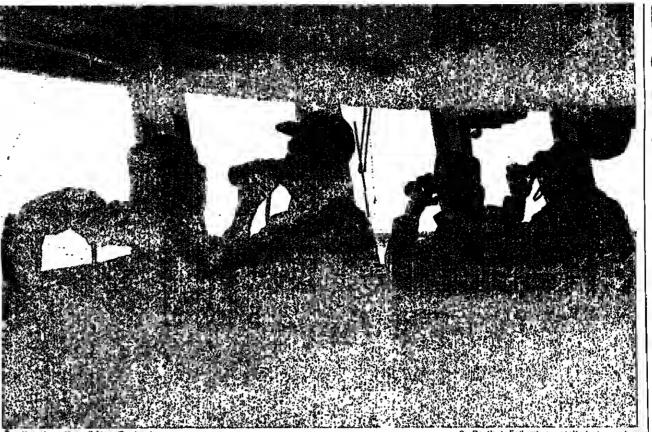
innovations. The country meanwhile continue Ethiopta's problems cannot be viewed in isoation. Trouble there contributes to roly un the United States for much of its military equipment.

Despite the lack of progress during Halfe lassie's long regime. Ethiopia was considered one of the important black nations, the Organ zation of African Unily, for example, is it quartered there although tawer of its meeting are being held in Addis these days. Hence is the leadership struggle is resolved, the neith of Africo, and indead the Weat, will walch prolonged internal atrife and continuing threat of fragmontation in Ethiopia with mounts

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Coast Guard prepared for "Cod War," U.S.-style [Story: Page 14]

Why S. African blacks don't strike

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Many people outside South Africa wonder why blacks here do not use strikes to win political puids and force changes in the system of apartheid, which relegates them to the lowest rungs in the economy and society.

The black Irade union movement is, indeed, gradually gaining strength in South Africa, but blacks are a long way from being able to carry out a general

There are three main reasons: (1) black unions are not affleially recognized; (2) black workers are largely unaware of the power of unified action; and (3) among blacks, unemployment is

rising dramatically.
Accurate statistics on the number of

unemptoyed are not available. About 70,000 to 80,000 whites, Coloreds (people of mixed race), and Asians are out of work, while the estimate of memployed blacks ranges from 600,000 to 2,000,000. No comprehensive tally of black unemplayment is made.

An economist with the Federated Chamber of Industries says at least 12,000 Africans are losing jubs each

The figure of 2,001,000 micinployed would be 20 percent of the economically active African population.

This joblessness is a hig factor to unrest in the black townships And business leaders project that it will lead to an increase of crime in the next few munths. Then, they say, the government will have to do something drastic to get

the Durban sirikes in 1073 marked an awakening among workers. But there is a great distonce lo go before anyone can think seriously of a nationwide strike. Nambia has been ruled by South Africa since World War L.)

ership is emerging.

One labor leader claims there were 20,000 blacks in bluck unions in 1973 and there now are 120,000. A more likely estimale is the 115,000 suggested by the Trade Union Congress of South Africa

come, black unions can broaden Hielr

appeal. (the veteran labor coheatlonist

says that for the first thure since black

unions began in 1920, a strong black lead-

Nambia (South-West Africa) in 1971 and

U.S.-Soviet arms debate: who has mightier muscle? An analysis of the behind-doors struggle

ity Daolel Southertand Stalf correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington hasn't seen anything like II since the great mis-

si**t**e gau controversy 17 years ago. For several months now, a chicotte debate over whether the Russians are tying to achieve strategic superfority over the United States has raged across the capital city. The debate has been carried on in speeches and seminars, in the closed circles of intelligence officers and the open forum of the U.S. Senate. It is reaching the rest of the nation through the news media.

What lew of the experts emphasize to their zeal to win their arguments is that no one has all the answers. In a field as complex as this one - involving the awesome and initested D.S. and Soviet nuclear steiking forces - there Is plenty of

A question as seemingly simple as "Is if the Hussians or the Americans — or both of them is who fuel the arms race?" provokes widely varying comment from the experts.

But while the intensity of feeling generated by the current delate may rival that which empted with the missile gap controversy of 1959-60, there the similarities end. The new defiate mydyes much more than the simple question of who's ahead to the construction of new missiles

In the new controversy, there appears to be little doubt as to how many missiles each side possesses and is building. Thanks to haproved latelligence-gathering techniques, including the use of reconnaissance satellites, this kind of question can be answered with reasonable accuracy.

The new controversy is concerned with Soviet intentions more than with Soviet capabilities. Thus, it involves subjective judgments on Soviet history, psychology, and likely future actions. It requires an assessment of the emphasis the Soviets have placed on civil defense, and it requires complex analyses of the apparently huge share of the Soviet gross national product (GNP) that is devoted to defense.

The seeds of the debate actually go back to 1975, when the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concluded that the Soviels were devoting a much larger portion of their GNP to defense than had been originally estlinated.

CIA analysis calculated that instend of 6 to 8 percent of GNP, as originally estimated, the Soviets were devoting 11 to 13 percent to defense. The United States spends on defense about 6 percent of its GNP, which is more than twice that of

★Please turn to Page 10

Carter's 'care but don't spoil Israel' policy

administration policy toward Israel. On the one hand it says;

the security and the survival of Israel and to

On the other hand it has already said "no" lo Israel on four different matters - oil-drilling Truman. Il is as full, cumplete, and unequivoin occupied Arab territory, the concussion bomb, the sala of fighter-bombers to Ecuador, and the transfer of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalam. .

The elironology is explicit about both sides of the policy. The commitment to the security of Israel luss been repeated by Mr. Cartar in the policy of commitment. The chropology of all his public pronouncements during the cam- this side of the mutter is an follows: paign and since the campaign. The latasi, quoted above, was from the new U.S. Sacra- conference after the election, was asked lary of State Cyrus Vance, on his arrival on , whether he would carry out the promisa of the

The phrasing of the Vance statement is tra-

"security" and to the "survival" of Israel hol There are two sides to the emarging Carter also to its "valuas." That is, Carter policy not only accepts a full commilment to the existence of Israel, but also to the values that pro-"The United States is deeply committed to vide the philosophical raison d'être for the stata of laraot. This repeals, of course, a commitment that has bean made to Israel by every American president beginning with Harry S cal as could be.

The other side of the policy is equotly an explicit. Mr. Carter does not feel hound to give Israel everything if wants. He, not the Israell Government, is going to deelda what the United States will or will not do lo carry out

Nov. 15: Mr. Carter, at his first full pross Tuesday last (Feb. 15) at Ben Gurion Inter- Democratic Party phalform to move the 'U.S. time is aware of the thirst of Soviet citizens Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv, which general

winter buots. They oro not slyllsli, she sniffed - and said she gladly pald double for pairs from Austria or Finland. . . . One weil-to-do 'Muacovite raised neighbors' evabrowa recently by buying an expensive book only because the gold-colorad binding matched the wallnaper in har apartment. . . . Soviet teen-agors scorn sturdy Soviel jeans in favor of scrambling on the black market for jeans from abroad worth \$20 a pair that sell

Keeping up with the Joneskis

here for as much as \$136. . . . Lines form early in major cities in European (wostern) Russia thesa winter daya witenever expansive sheepskin coats appear in storea:.

By a alaff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

The coats are slatus symbols now. . . . These are examples of a new atyle of Soviet consumor - a consumar who la causing considcrable cuncarn mmong senior officials of the Soviet Communist Parly.

Anyone who has lived here for any length of for the kind of quality gouds that this country *Please turn to Page 10 has done willhout for so long. As living ston-



dards slowly rise, the thirat grows - and cun spill over into the kind of ostenialion indicated by the gold bookbinding.

Party leaders worry at the growing consunjer elhic. They see it as a direct threat to the fdeal communist state of comradeliness and altaring. : . .

One suspects that the average Russiao. ★Please turn to Page 19 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Moulton

Sixteen countries hurdering the Medi-

terranean have taken the first steps to-

ward drofting a treaty to combat lond-

Last your the same countries upproved

three treelles to protect the Mediterra-

neon from polintion enuscit by dimping

Scientific and legal experts of "the 16"

have been meeting in Athens this past

week to tackle the problem of tand-hased

pollution and agreed on a set of principles

that will be reviewed at another meeting

la Venice in October, Government dele-

gates will meet at the end of the year in

The five-day consultations in Albens

French underwater explorer Jucques

Constrait, who attended some of the ses-

show, said: "The Meditterrangan will prob-

ably be savert." Previously he had been

warraing that the Mediterronean was "n

Experts say the moto "pullating vil-

lains" are tudastrial wastr, untreated mu-

ulchart sewage pouring into offshore wu-

ters, and agricultural posticides carried

by rivers and winds. They estimate that 90

percent of the sewage dumped little the

Mediterranean is either natrented or lu-

were sponsored by the United Nations En-

Monte Carlo to draft the treaty.

vironment Program (UNEP).

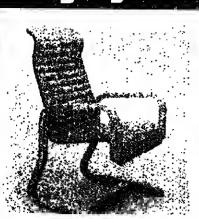
dying sea."

adequatety trentest.

hased pollution of that sea.

from ships and idanes.

A breath of life for a dying sea



WHAT IS A CHAIR? Monitor critic Diana Loercher offers soma insights into conceptual art. Pege 28

OUT OF PRISON. An Indian journalist, whose columns have appeared in the Monitor, describes his recent lour-mouth detention in an Indian juli. Pega 30

FISH. No cod war is being waged off America's shores, but the Const Guard is going all out to keep loveign fishermen outside its extended 200nılle ilmil. Pege 14

SPORTS. David Parry-Jones discusses Cardiff Clly's prospects. Page

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FOCUS -

God save the Queen's poet

By Melvin Maddocks

Sir John Betjeman, England's suddenly famous Poet Laureate, gets about lour inches In Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations." Flvc separate quotations, if that sort of Ihing impresses you.

If you're a believar in serendipity, make what you will of the feet that Bartlett's best of Betjeman is sandwiched hetween a quote of C. P. Snow ("corridors of nower") and a well-known line of Leo Durocher ("Nice guys finish last").

You can say that again, Leo.

A poem published in England or anywhere else lypically reaches maybe 2,000 readers, if the poel is fortunalc - and that's including the critics. But everybody above functional Illiteracy, it seems, has read Sir John's Jubitee Hymn in honor of the 25th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II. And, except for Sir John's agent and a couple follow poets, practically all these readers have, in fact, turned out to he critics.

A conservetive Member of Parliament. Nicholas Fairbairn, pronounced the Jubilee Hymn "absolutely pathetic," then made the grave mislake of claiming he could do betler. His counter-verse began: "Queen Sovereign universal,/Queen my Queen,/ Silver Queen, glint of Britoln./ Queen woman serene." Nobody accused him of hiring a ghost writer at least. Indeed, his essay in rhyme ought to hove driven the enemy to Sir John's side if there were an onnee of poethi justice in the world.

But instead there was Elamo Randall, an official of the National Poetry Society, calling Sir Juhu's 24-line opus "mursery rhyme-

Well, Sir John did rhyme "steeple" with "people" and "blue" (as in the Queen's eyes) with "Irne." But what hard-pressed lyricist, rimiling for life the from "moon-June," has not done worse?

And that, say those unhappy few - Sur John's defenders — Is the point. Sir John. they protest, has written a hymn, not a

Malcolm Williamson, the composer of the music to which the Jublice Hymm is set, carefully described the lyrics as "deceptively simple." Roy Fuller, who had been mentioned as a Beljeman rival for Poet Laureate in 1972, explained if this way: "All the great hymn writers have been very simple in their approach, and their words often seem hanal when written down."

He udiled: "Composers don't really like complicated lyries."

Here, we suspect, Mr. Fuller is right, and certainly he has made a game try to take the heat off poets in general and Sir John in

In the spirit of Mr. Fuller's diversion, we should like to ask why nobody is objecting to the prose written about the Silver Jubiles. A chaptain who ought hego made of corved all too publicly "During the sail mer ands and the changing times of thebal "i year, the Rayal Family has advanced Authority of the Company of the Redundant Or even Wishad Buoking Co.

The point of all this is that Sir John bio. latter for per et stoder fritted. fand ju 196 Bill to short tipe series of the nord among Established centrally here a centle social satisfator under a mandate to praise After the la biles Hymni is torrotten, he will be remenhered tot the better verse, including inc that, while enough, make a writy nostaly Comment on fixings

Pale green of the Fuglish Ryman! Yatter don hymns

Physical on the houtheas by a lady dress? to blue Her white harred lather accompany

tier thereto On tenor or hass-recorder. Daylight sains On sectional book-case, delicals cap at

And William de Morgan libes aroud ta grate And many the silver burches the pearly to shines Hmough.

I think such a running together of works

Such a pannstaking piping high or Berlishne hill,

Is said as an Einglish autumitergad

Sail as a country silence, tractor-desired, For deep in the hearts of the man and the woman playing The ruse of a world that was not be

withered away

God save the Queen's poet, we say.

Britain's birthrate: call off the panic By Francis Renny

Special to The Christian Science Moulton

Is Britain's "tight little Isle" on the way to becoming a desert Island? That's the question posed by the current population figures, and the answer is quite the opposite of what shillsilcians were saying 20 or 30 years hock.

Back in 1947, university experts were convinced that the nation would respond to World War II by lilling up its baby-carriages from one end of the High Street to the other. And for the next 20 years or so the expert predictions seemed to come true. As late as 1966 il was projected that by the cud of the century the population would rise to 75 million or even

Today's forecasts agree that we shall be lucky, or unbicky, to mathtain our present level of around 55 million.

It'a not just a metter of luughing at the experts for getting their sums wrong. The computers have already tipped off the planners that the day-after-tomorrow's output of hospitals, houses, schools, and roads should be geared to the expectation that so many fewer people will be there to use them. And the taxes we are paying now have been assessed on the basis of a Britain yet to come.

hi a little-noticed official billetin, Loudon's highly respected Central Statistical Office has is ond figurea which in the long run ore much more important thon tha current heedline scares ebout inflation and unemployment. Basic to these: that fewer bahies were born in Brituth last yent than in any year since Worlit War it. In the past ten years, the British birthrate has dropped by 25 narcen).

Il is now so low that the population is actually in decline. In the light of this, all the plens that have been made for future production, merkeling and construction are quite simply wrong. There wan't be the people there to my, to use line goods and services plonned for

The most obvious effect of Britain's decilning hirthrate is that the panic about overcrowding can be culled off. Already the training of school leachers is being acaled down, the construction of New Towns has been classifled as old-fashloned and extra maternity units are being eliminated from many stale hospilais.

One has only to telk to the newly-married

smaller familles are the fashion

The frend began some lift or 12 years ago, when it could barely be sensed in percentage points. Today in all classes it is normal to find young couples who say they want to slick at $\mathcal{E}_{de_{r}}^{(2)}$ two children, common in flud those who want only one, not uncommon to encounter what was once unthinkuble — a married comple who do not want any children at all. Their careers, they say, in e enough.

The reasons are complex. Some are Imposed. The longer a comple postpones having children, for whatever reason, the less likely they are to have them; women simply become less fertile the older they are. And the fact But there are so many ways now of avoiding, postponing, or even cancelling pregnancy contributes in this.

One school of thought, which this reporter finds convincing, has it that the declining birthrate is fundamentally due to psychological causes. And among these must be the current reassessment of the role of woman. There ondoubtedly are British women who regard their lives as being professional careers, like those of their husbands, and to whom motherhood is an interruption.

housing more easily come by, without children. In every material sense, they are bottom of the has found in his pay-packet from the last found in In every material sense, they are better off tory. Even so, the cash incertibe from · without children. Beyond that is is hard to per-

The effect of the falling birthrule on the overall pattern of the British population is farreaching. Racially, it affects the traditional Angio-Saxons more than the Irish immigrants or new arrivals from the West Indica, India and Pakistan. Colored immigrants formed 2.6 percent of the total population in 1070: today they are 3.5 percent.

But it would be wrong, unjustifinhle, to blame the decline of the while Anglo-Saxon population on Afro-Asian immigration. The changed status of women has effected the white population far more than the colored. II is the white families who have felt the pinch of taxation and rising prices and sent the wives

Pakialanis keep thair women at hume to raise children, as they have always dune. They hove changed their ways very little.

Britain has never cared much for the "confinantal" approach of encouraging couples to hove more children by granting them huge family allowadees. For years it has not been



To such couples life is much easier, and lect more in child subsidies from the sistence housing more easily more to the sistence in the sistence in child subsidies from the sistence in the s seem to have worked very web to be population, too, is in decline.

How hig a family to have seems to depend inore on the shape and nature of a course or reer - whether they are peasant sublinder or middle-class professionals - than on and ira pound or two of the Post Office even week. Parenthund cannot so easily be pe chased.

More important tu look to the future if Br oin is in have fewer young wage-earners of porting o longer-lived retired class, the yell had heller be highly educated, superprolive. And there are doubts as to how man their diminishing numbers (eo supports

Is it wise in luwer-the retirement age. the unions are demanding? In the short in that may find jubs for the young unemple but in the longer run it will only increased numbers sliling on park benches walling in Inote punsions. If the pirthrate is falled shouldn't people actually be working tous in the olderly may not want to shift coal it ever. But do they want to be kile while there will provide the result provides the coal in t still useful work for them to do?

Spanish Army retreats from politics speciator." While it did not want power, he One of his most significant acts was the ap-Special correspondent of pointment of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mel-The Christian Science Monitor lado, a moderate, as vice preimer

Is Spain's Army loyal? tmmediately after General Frauco's passing the answer to that would have been "perhaps." But now, under King Juan Carlos, the 386,000man Army is moving toward increasing professtonalism, links with NATO, and a hands-off stance on domestic politics.

The severest test of the Army's loyalty came late January during an upsurge of extremist violence clearly aimed at sparking a military coup. Perhaps an underlying raason why the sittli-inysterious provocateurs failed was hardly coincidental. It came after the terwas that even uoder General Franco the Army rorist attacks and shortly belore these develwas latently pro-monarchist.

In addition, the King received extensive milltary training when he was being schooled to be Franco's successor and he enjoys strong lies with younger officers, many of whom want reform speeded up. tn September the King moved against several veteran rightist generals who oppose reform.

Gen. Gullerrez is known to combine a human side with firmness and is considered to have done more to transform the Army and its image than anyone else. When workers at Sevlile's Fasa-Renault plant protested over January's terrorism, General Gutierrez sent off a telegram vowing that "the government would use all means at its disposal to clarify the ileeds and capture the guilty."

The King hundles any sign of unease in the Army by pulling on his Army uniform. On Jan. 31 he visited a military hase commanded by hard-liner Gen. Milans de Bosch. The lining

· General Gutierrez Mellado sald the Army would, If necessary, help the police. He urged the Army not to listen to those who sought to impair its unity.

· Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez declared that the military's position was that "of a dispassionate, though worried,

said. If "could in very exceptional circumstances till a power vacuum" but would never displace the government's legitimacy. In other words he was saying: Spain's military would accept nearly any elected government. And if something happened to the King, the Army could fill the vacuum. But it would not Irustrate the nation's will for reform legitimized hy the Dec. 15 referendum on constitutional

The Moditerranean: romantic to look at. but . . .

• The government barned military inpress preference for political parties or unions, hut must "respect whotever political option occurs within the institutional order."

In this respect, a consensus exists between the King's military appointees and young members of the claudestine leftist Milliary Democratic Union (UMD). Both want the Army to be like the monarchy - symbolic of national unity, above groups or factions.

The UMD is watching rightist generals. Prospective coup leaders would have to watch over their shoulders to see if lower canks were

Europe

For Giscard and Barre: A time to smile

ity Jim Browning Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After a long series of problems and disappointments, the outbok suddenly looks brighter for French President Giscard d'Estaing and his Prime Minister, itaymond

Economic performance is improving, their popularity is sharply up, and even their speeches have begun taking on new strength.

The problems began soon after the President appointed Mr. Barre Prime Minister in tale August. A new austerity plan announced by the Propiler in September was show to show re-

In October, for the first time in the 18-year dstory of the Fifth Republic, the mouthly popnlarity poll conducted by the newspaper France-Soir showed more people dissaliafied than satisfied with the President.

In November, former Prime Munster Jacques Chirac began his polítical confebrek, regaining his seal in Parliament and reorganizing he Gaullist Party into a potential threat to the President's independent anthority within the overning coalition.

Commentators found the President and Prime Minister sounding increasingly disconraged in public. Itumors even began to circulate that the Prime Minister was considering resigning.

At Mr. Glscard d'Estaing's press conference in Junuary, questions centered on disappointing economic statistics, division within the governing condition, and such embarrassing poblical problems as the release of suspected Palestluian lerrorist lender Abn Daoud.

But at the end of the month it was aunounced that prices had incremsed by only 0.3 percent in December, holding the total for 1976 under the psychologically important 10 percent

Other economic indicators improved and business leaders began grudgingly supporting volvement in politics. The intlitary cannot ex- the austerity plan. A series of protest strikes was only partly followed by rank-and-file workers, and labor leaders were privately dis-

appointed. Sharper sill was the change in the President, who hegan appearing more aggressive in

For more than an hour on prime television on Feb. I, he answered queations from citizens chosen to represent all shades of political opinlon. The questions were tough ones similar to those posed at the earlier press conference, but this time the answers seem to hit home more. The President, who in the past has ollen appeared alool, seemed willing to defend himself on a more human level

On Feb. 8 in Brittany Mr. Giscard d'Eateing made n alrong new speech. It was widely interpreted as a promise that he would not tet the Gualliala or the leftist opposition weaken his

constitutional enthority...
"Have we got a president again?" esked the normally critical left-wing Porls newspaper. Le Quotidien de Paris.

At the end of Jenuary there had been some good political news. After months of negotialion and public embarrassment, Françoise Claustre, o French orchaoologist held for mora than two and, one holf years by anti-government rebels in Chad, was released thanks to Libyan injervonilon.

Still bettor news cema this post week. In the France Soir poll, alter the lelevision eppearence and the improved price statistica, the President's popularity jumped up aherply: 45 percent now approved of him and only 38 percent discoproyed. Prime Minister Berre showed an oven sharper guin, and polisiers said the brisk him oround was most unusual.

Economists any it is loo soon to know whether the Barre austerity plan will have insting results.

Bul for the moment, the tide seems to be riaing for the Preattent and the Prime Minister - and they ore making the most u(it.

Japan-Europe trade: after grumblings, friendship?

By Tokusht Oko Stall correspondent of The Christian Science Moultor

If there is one blessing that Europe's ongry irnde dispute with Japan has brought, it is that both sides recognize the need to know each other belter.

The shipbuilding dispute has eased, but a row over ball bearings continues. That is the latest news on the trade Iront between Japao the Japanese any they lurned out shipa and the nine-member European Community amounting to 56.3 percent of world orders last (EC). At a time of recession and high unemployment, EC member-states like Britaln, France, ond Germany leel aggrieved that Japan enjoyed a \$4 billion surplus in Irade with the EC last year.

But there is recession and unemployment in Japan as well. In a press conference in Paris worded" project from Tokyo. last week, Muneto Shashiki, the chiel Japanese deligate to the shipbuilding lalks with the EC. This kind of move and countermove is likely. Said that between 1074 and 1978 there had been 60,000 dismissals. To the Japanese anipbuilding sides is that so fer I rado is about the only sub-Industry - in a country where lifetime employ- stantive link between Japan and the EC counment is the usual practice. The lotal number of tries. Furtharmore, this trade is almost all in

said, is 70,000, in Britain, 50,000. The Paris talks, held at the Organization for

Economic Cooperation and Development, to which both Japan and the EC countries belong, featured a Japanese plan to raise pricca on newly constructed ships by 5 to 10 percent, in hopes of reducing the flow of orders to Japanesc shinyards

The Europeens contend that Japan has taken 80 to 90 percent of the world market in ships; year but that because of cancellations they had only 30 percant of world orders as of the end of

On hall bearings, the EC unflaterally hos imposed a 20-percent onll-dumpting duty on tinports' from Jnpan, sparking a "strongly

Both sides recognize that on trade matters What worries thoughtful individuals on both

shipbuilding workers in Germany, Mr. Shasbiki maoufactured products; an area of direct competition between the two.

With the United States, by contrast, Japan has an essential security bak and even in trade buys enormous quantities of American grain One of British Prime Minister James Cal-

laghan's closesi afdea, a man in hia mid-30s. was lalking the other day about U.S. Vice-President Waller F. Mondale's recent viait. He said that within Mr. Mondale's enfournge he recognized several friends whom he has first encouniered a dozen years ago, as he was beginning his eareer in the Labour Perty headquarters.

The Mondale visit was a success, this political worker recoiled, not just because the Vice-President and Mr. Chilaghan hil ti off well togeiner, but because at the middle and lower evels (here were n)any on butli sides who already know each other. And the same is troe if Mr. Callaghan goes to Paris or Bunn.

"But I cannot think of a single Japanese 1 know in this way, with wbom' I have kept up contact during the years," the Prime Min-Isler's oide sald.

Ry David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of

The Christlan Science Monlton

cation of any new agreement to limit strategic

nuclear weapons (which the Kreinlin apour-

ently wants) is seriously endangered by Suviet

arrests of such figures as Yuri Orlov and Alex-

ander Ginzburg and the expulsion of newsmen

Some observers see extreme Soviet sensi-

tivity to Washington criticism linked to Mos-

cow's concern at dissident protests in Poland,

Czechoslovakia, aml East Gormany - and per-

who report the dissidents' views consistently.

Europe

East Germany to Westerners: 'go away'

Staff correspondent of The Christlan Science Monitor

Easi Germany is making yet another effort to insulate its citizens from contacts with

It has been refusing to allow selected West

refused visas to 250 individuals who either recently emigrated from Easl Germany to the Waat or have sought to visit friends still in the East who have applied to emigrate. The figure Berliners and West Germans to vialt friends may be higher because not all who are refuser and relatives in Easi Germany, reports the entry lodge a complaint with like complaint West Berlin government's complaint center for center. Bafore mid-December these people were much more readily granted visas.

This is seen as a violation of specific interWest Berlin experts on inter-German travel agreement is being implemented to be the summer on Behrvade this summer. say the restrictive moves appear to be annead on Belgrade this summer. at dampening a grawing emigration mond in Since mid-December the Eost Germans have

the East German population. More than any actual has shufted these fatest travel reserved. thing else, contact between individuals not only

thing else, contact between individuals not only

the fermion of the Fast Berlin We provides East Germans with specific information for the framework of the four-power agreement

> one of the provisions of the Helsinki documents than travel agreement that has given we In European security and conperation signed in Herdiner's precise visiting rights in East Ga 1975. A conference to review how the Helsinki many

from about how to apply to heave their country, on Berlin, signed by fintant, France, the Soft Duron, and the United States, the Berlin Soon Freedum of contact between individuals is worked out with East Germany as hier Se

West Germans' rights

West Termines have visiting rights under to so called basic treaty between the two Gemanys the travel and visiting arrangement. spelled out in exchanges of letters in May and December, 1972 — does not include specificac which visits can be refused.

On the other hand, the visiting right of 88 Bertmers (who live in a divided city) are into constant negotiation by officials from by sides, and ground rules and violation the are successed

Borranse the visiting rights of West BOS were negotiated under the four-powers; ment, it is a subject that the Resiets also can take he Moscow in the bun of a complant, if they choose This is no doll unfer consideration in light of the cooling Belsiali review conference

An ongoing effort

West German Foreign Munstry officials at: perfoliate these travel restrictions are parte an ongoing effort in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Datus to "put out the fire of dissential has been growing." in the words of one estat-

It is suspected that a decision to clampion was at one of the periodic simulat needing if Warsaw Part construes called to consider@logical questions. The tightening has let be string of events involving actions against? solents in East Germany, Poland, Czeck)



Friedrichstraase Station, border check point between East and Weal Berlin

Dublin newspaper charges Irish police with brutality

Special correspondent of The Christlan Science Monitor

Allegations of brutality by the trish police, made in a aeriea of articlea in the respected Dublin newspaper, the Irish Times, have deeply embarrassed the government of the Ir-

The articles charged that a special police unil, nicknamed the "heavy gang," taking advantage of new powers to delain suspects for

Special to

The Christian Science Moulton

lliostoned with the Communiat-run collective

Warkers on five of the farms in the southern

Alentejo that were occupied and incorporated

into the giant 45,000-acre collective Margem

Esquorda (left bank) recently decided to peel

The move came as a surprise, for Margem

Esquerda had been the point of strongest re-

sislance a month ago, when the Socialist gov-

ernment handad back to the original owner one

of the farma the collective had onnexed. It

took a force of armeil Republican National

Guard to ensure the hand-over and protect the

The breakaway workers say the Communist

unions running the collectives do not know what they are doing. They feel they can do bel-

farm owner from angry leftist workers.

olf and run their own 7,000-acre cooperative.

farms set up on the Soviet model after the Por-

tugueae Rovolution of 1974.

Portugal

and psychological techniques to force the delainces to aign incriminaling statements. (The new powers are part of tough mensures by the Iriah Government to crack down on the illegal Irish Republican Army.)

British case pending

Farm workers in the wheat-growing area of herds illegally taken from one farmer, the di-

Not unexpectedly, the Communists, who re-

Portugal are increasingly dis- rectors of the collective ware nowhere to bo

The interrogation techniques described in the Irish Times are similar in those that are the basis of a case brought by the Irish Gnvernment against Britain before the European Court of Human Rights.

ireland has charged that the British Governseven doys without Irial, was using violence ment wos guilty of torture for allowing the use

found. Neither were the sheep, cattle, or ma-

chinery, all of which had been removed and

The government then cut the collectiva's ag-

ricultural credit and requialtioned all its ma-

The Communists replied with a press confer-

ence in the southern town of Evora, at which

they bitlerly denounced what they termed the

government's injusticea, lliegalitiea, violonce,

and lies. "This is to alert all Portuguese work-

ers, military men, and all our people of the

real danger that is threatening lo-destroy ona.

of the major conquests of the Portuguase

people, consecrated in the Constitution - ag-

The Communista' biggest attack was on the

new Agricultural Miniater, Antonio Barreto,

rarian reform," one spokesman declared.

dden on another collective.

of such lendencles in Northern Ireland from the cern is the suggestion that there is white the 1971 to 1974. It is seeking in force Bellain in force a section who are especially set apartle prosecule all those involved in these practices. Inflict III treatment or brotality as it is to Britain's answer is that the interrogation method on rectain persons in Garda [60]cc; ods were used only in a few instances, have long since ceased, and will never be used very sections and which is at course totally as

The European court announced Feb. 16 that Hard to believe il wordt open a full-senle public triaf in Aprif on the Irish charges.

Ocnying the frish Times allegations, Tom charges of puber britishing either in norther

to serious distortions which had to be cor-

He followed this with the suspension of all

emergency credit to the 200-odd collectives in

the south until they rendered accounts for tho

In the December local elactions the Commu-

edges of their powerful collectives with more

than a little atarm. It remains to be anan how

alrongly they can maintain their field over this

vilal farm area. But one thing is stire - they

will not give in without a bard fight.

and 33 percent in Evora.

Kelly, press officer for the Irish police, said: freland or in the frish Republic. "I think what might cause me greatest con-

Journalists have been treated to parades of released terrorist suspects displaying limps Collective farmers would rather do it themselves and herbes. Yel these same nowamen also have witnessed the devastating results of ler-

Porisi attacks hi terms of humon suffering. In our case encoonlered by this reperier gard the Alentejo as their mojor stronghold. Cardoso resigned because he did not feel the woman complained of boing injured duty are fighting this trend as hard as they can.

When officials arrived to enforce a govern.

Caronso resigned because he did not feet the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of her house, and said food and well after the search of ment decision that the "Queen of the South". When Mr. Barreto took over he promised a word how stronge it was the woman ment to collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the machinery and animal second land reform the collective return the coll Lisbon collective return the machinery and animal second land reform. He said that although many positive results had been obtained by the complaint about the police taking the legal rifles found in her house during the agrarian reform movement, this had been done

Over the years newspaper corresponden

too quickly and inefficiently and had given rise Propaganda effort?

absolutely natrue "

Some Irish political sources suggest that the allegations of polica brutality are part of a deliberate propaganda campaign to ombarras the Irish Government linanced by a stead flow of money from overseas to the flegal it tens of millions of dollars they soaked up over the past 18 months. Mr. Barreto became public enemy No. 1 to the Communists ireland's high court in up to 60 cases of alleged police brutality. Each such case would cost about £3,000 (\$5,100).

nista won easily in the Alentejo district of Bejo and Evora. They gained more than 47 percent of the vote in both areas, in com-If an amount of more than \$300,000 is avail parison to the Socialiata' 39 percent in Beja able to devote to court wrangling, it is a sign the IRA still has ample funds to spend these Nonetheless, thay view the crumbling at the Sources say.

This is a point the Irish Government would like the United States Government to consider in its current investigation into NORAID (the Irish Northern Aid Committee Based in New York), which has long been accused of pears the main source of IRA (unda.)

fairs say that more public statements now from Washington supporting dissidents will only worsen an already deteriorating diplomalic atmosphere.

Carter's strategy on human rights strains détente

Mr. Carter's coorse of sneaking oot firmly A growing feeling among Western analysts led last weekend to a remarkable, detailed, here is that President Corter must find a new Iwo-thirds-of-a-page editoriol in Pravda, the strategy to try and ease Soviet pressure Commonist Party newspaper, directly rejectagoinst dissidents and human rights. ing the American views. It branded the ills-These analysts seem to be suggesting a resort to private pressure rather than a stream sidents as "renegades." It pol them - and of public statements. Specifically they are Washington - un notice that what one analyst thinking of a direct warning that Senate rallit- here calls the "bounds of the nermissible"

have been contracted sharply.

These analysts are disturbed at the prospect of anti-Soviet maneuvering by the American delegation to the UN Human Hights Commission in Geneva. Such maneuvering was inilleated in reports from Woshington that delegatlon leader Allard K. Luwenslein has been histracted to begin talks with other govern-

The rationale behind such mable strategies haps to becreasing signs of public auger within - is that only the spotlight of world attention has the Soviet Union at recent price rises and food a hope of influencing the Soviet Union's attitade. Those analysis here whose views are Analysts with long experience of Soviet af- cited above agree - but question whether pub-

lie pressure should come from the government. Instead, they ask, should it not come more effectively from press and private groups, leaving hard hargaining to be done by governments in private?

The difficulty now, they concede, is that Mr. Carter may well be reluciant to give the intpression that he has publicly backed down.

The Kreinlin has been warning since last Noember that it will tolerate no "Interference" h its internal affairs over dissidents. At that time, however, public attention was locused on the careful low-key outlinism with which the Kremlin was greeting Mr. Carter's election and on rising prospects for a new SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation) agreement.

In just two and a linif months the illplomatic climine has worsened stendily. Nut only has right-wing pressure against another SALT pact nounted in Washington, but also liberals are indicating that since the Soviets cannot be trusted on human rights, they can scarcely be trusted to observe a SALT agreement. A group of representatives signed a letter recently be the House linking Soviet credibility on these issues in fast flds way. What is American leverage on human

rights? And why have the Soviets acted so unexpectedly against dissidents since November - especially when they face an International roview of their behavior in Belgrade this summer at the following conference to the 1955 Helshikt declaration? These two questions dominate discussion

among Kremlin-watchers here following the bhait editorial in Prayda Feb. 12.

Annlysts here say the editorial indicates the failure of public pressure from Washington In protect dissidents here so far.

Prayda refers to a miserable handful of dissidents masterminded from the West in o carefully planned and coordinated act of sabutage. The West (i.e., the United States) is seen as having four olps: distracting Western attenlion from capitalism's own weakness, diserediting socialism (the Cummonist system) because of socialism's successes, heating on the climate before the Belgrade conference, and dividing and discretilting Western Commonist porties.

The editorial says in affect: We don't lecture you so what right do you have to lectore os? (Soviet media have been criticizing the West for weeks, however, for alleged infringements of human rights from New York to Northern Ireland.)

"Public upinion is the only lever we have," says one Western analyst here. "Bul It should be carefully used and combined with private pressure," says another,

The Prayda editorial made the first public mention here of the Polish profests. It also referred again to the Czechoslovaki dissidents' monifesto on human rights "Charler 75."

Some analysts say the arrests of Dr. Orlov, Mr. Ginzburg, and Mikola Rudenko of Kley, all members of the "Soviet committee to monitor compliance with the Helsinki final act," together with the hasty permission for another member, Ladmilla Alexeyevna to leave before Feb. 21, is intended partially as an example to leaders in Warsaw and Pragne and East Ber-

Read this and act.



Proilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala nea one-poon) but with dirt floors and no suntary facilities. Labor there is so cheap. that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froikin



Her range? We don't know. We found her wantlering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doornal to poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regmarly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

Since 1938 the Christian Children's Fund has helped hundreds of thousands of children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any money now - you can "meet" the child assigned to your care first. Just fill out and mail the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions on how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send in your first monthly check or money order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you. Love:

For the love of a hungry child.

Dr. Verent J. Mills CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FILND, Inc., Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261 wish to sponsor a D boy D girl. D Choose any child who needs help. Please send my information package today.

If I accept the child, I'll send my first sponsorship payment of \$15 within 10 days. Or I'll return the photograph and other material so you can ask someone else to help.

I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15 🔲 I cannot sponsur a child now but would like to contribute \$_ ા એક્સફાર હતા, કાલકાર છે છે. City State Zip Member of International Union for Child Welfara, Geneva. Cifts are tax deductible. Canadians: Wnie 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. Stalement of Income and expenses povezz.

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

U.S. sets up Ukraine consulate

Staff correspondent of The Phristian Science Moulton

Ktov., 1'.8.8. ft. Two cats curl up on cluirs or in the closet, and a small electric Imitation fireplace sits under the window as Robin and Cynthia Porter of New Jersey do their best to add homelike touches to the hotel room they have been living in far three months.

Just down the corridor. Boh and Jean Mills store a holplate under the bed for some homecooking now and then, and relax to taped music that they have stacked in the U.S. a valuable listening

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in 1892.

With one other family from Oregon, these four Americans represent air nuprecedented Western diplomatic beachhead here in the 1,400-yearold mother of Russian cities in the heart of the Ukraine in the European region of the U.S.S.R.

They form an advance party now in the throes of setling up a new American consulate here, it will be the first Western diplomatic mission ever seen in these parts. In return, the Soviets are set-Hing up their own consulate in

The new consulate will give post in the second richest So-

viet republic rafter the Itassian Federation) which borders on Poland, Pzechoslovakia, Hungary, and Itomania and spreads south to Black Sea ports where U.S. grain and cargo ships call.

Moscow and Washington ofready have one other pair of consulates: a Soviet one In San Francisco and an Amerlean counterpart in Leningrad. The agreement for that pair was signed in 1960, and opening date came two years

The Kiev-New York exchange was provided for al the 1974 summit between Sovict leader Leonid t Brezhney and former President Richard M. Nixon. It authorizes at least one more pair. and another after that if both sides are willing. Those decisions must await the course of détente.

> Formal opening in Klev and New York is not expected uotil 1979, though both offices will be ready to handle work informally well before then,

> The Sovicts have bought two apartment houses for its consulate team just oll Filth and three apartments for the advunce porty in Kiev are expected to be ready by April. However, other buildings for offices, apartments, and an official consulate-general's residence in Klev still inve to be remodeled according to U.S. blueprints. American officials in Mos-

cow generally are satisfied with the pace of work in Kiev. Thay say likrainian aulhorities have shown ready cooperation. Housing and available buildings are in far shorter supply in the Soviet Union thun in the U.S. - and the Ukraine has never bad to deal with resident. Western dipiomats before.

Africa

Nigeria inches stage-by-stage to democracy

By Arthur O. Ezenekwe Special to The Christian Science Moultor

Lagos, Nigeria With the maintenance of stability at home a printe concern. Nigerians have taken another step toward a return to elected government.

They recently held the first local elections since a succession of military governments came to power 11 years ago.

The present regime of Lt. Gen. Obsergin Obasanjo has pledged to return the country to civilian rule by Oct. 1, 1979. This transition of power is to come under a five-stage political program. The first stage was the establishment of more states (19 states instead of 12).

The local efections in December were part of the second stage, which will end in Detoher. 1978. By that time a partly elected and partly nominated constituent assembly is stated to complete its work on a new constitution. Stages 3, 4, and 5 of the plan will consist of the revival of party politics and elections at state and federal levels.

Political parties remained banned for the December elections, but the elections were not without controversy. They were direct in some states and indirect in others, a disparity that several politichus have protested. There also were some charges of bribery and other irregularities which are being investigated by special appeal committees.

In Kano state former federal Defense Minisler Alhuji Inoa Wada, who had recently aunonneed he woold run for president, was found gollty of briling voters with hags of grain. He has been haused from local elections for five

Other well-kinwn political figures were defealed in the elections by younger relatively unknown nich and women. Severol women were elected in the north, where women had not voted in the past.

The newly elected councillors have been given the mission of "bringing the government closer to the people" under a reformed local government system.

A draft constitution, which is a modified version of the British-oriented constitution proposes a mixed economy for the country. adopted at independence, aiready is being debated throughout the country. One of the most popular forms of discussion is a series of symposia organized in state after state by the

This is the draft the constituent assembly will work on. Basically it recommends the



At least one critic, Dr. Mike Ukpong of the new University of Calabar, said in an injerview that the introducion of "certain elements of socialism" Into the otherwise capitalist economic system could lead to a lot of problems. Dr. Ukpong would like to see the country's polleymakers adopt a political and economic system American type of executive prealdency. It also that would allow the states to have their own

constitutions designed to sull their individual

Criticizing the proposed method of electing the caunity's president, Dr. Ukpong sald it was fare two main reasons for the delay: so regionally ariculed that II would entail the risk of another civil war sluce it would make it possible for a tribal leader to emerge as presideni even though he did not have countrywide

At the African festival: many tongues, one people

By Arthur O. Ezenekwe Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

can Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) trying to determine whether black civilization was like the seene at the ford of the collapsed should be considered as the property of one Af-Tower of Rabel: Of the 15,000 who came here rica with no distinction made between black to participate, hardly anyone was speaking in a Africa and white Africa, or whether it should longue understandable to anyone else. And the seen as a black world rooted in Africa but even participants from the same country dis-

drawn, and other forms of entertainment that presented these recommendations: dominated the 29-day festival sounded a note of common identity - an echi of the common desire among black people everywhere to regain incorporate traditional institutions and values control over their destiny.

FESTAC was designed "to ensure the revivat, resurgence, propagation, and promotion of black and African culture and htack and Afri- Ing and resolution of conflict should be govcan chilitral values, and civilization . . to pro- eried by the idea of consensus, diologue, conmote black and African artists, perfronters, sullation, and moderation. and writers, and fucilitate their world occeptance and light occess to world outlets."

of Negro Arts to Dakar, Senegal, in 1966, also family as the basic unit of production, and a had strong political undertones. This is not surprising. for black people have fell oppressed tilon of wont rather than profitmaking and acfor a very long lime, And will the amergence eumulotion. of sich and powerful nations in the African conlineat, a new sense of pride had developed.

The heart of the Lagos festival was a colloqulum - a sort of workshop - in which more than 700 participants from about 50 countries Lagos, Nigeria presented juspers on black civilization and eduth a way, the Second World Black and Africalion. Many seemed to lose their way in ing out into the diaspora.

Although a committee is working on a final On the other hand, the music, dances, report on the colloquium, o first report

 Present African political structurea based on Western institutions should be modified to such as a council of ciders and cualomary courts. Domination and dictatorship as well as autocrncy should be climinated; decisionmak-

 African socialism abould be adopted as a common ideology. Its values and principles in-FESTAC '77, unlike the first World Featival clude the concept of collective ownership, the

 Systems of elections must be free, and legislatures must move away from the Western

parliamentory practice of majority rule to be guided by African Iradilional principles of con-Participants at the colloquium also sug-

into positive instruments for the promotion of the litterests of African peoples.

Irontcolly, when the issue of adopting a common language was ruised, the only suggestion was Swahill. That proposal, from Nigerian Changa toward Brilain playwright and poet Wole Soyinka, ran Inlo strong apposition.

sire to purge the African culture of foreign influences, and to hand over the purified cultural of the Brillsh Government. heritage to succeeding generations through education. But the deep-rooted influences of both the Christian and Muslim religions would work against that goal.

have expected participants to leove Lagos enriched by contacts with "brothers and sistara" from other cultures, the program was so tight and communication and transportation were so difficult there was little opportunity for inter-

As costs have doubled and redoubled, with no final tally yel available, many Nigerians any their government mado a big blunder in agreeing to play bost to such a large fealival.

But the festival has left Nigerlana with a seese of pride, for the government aurmounted

Smith's own solution: will he delay it?

By Michael **ti**alman Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sallsbury, thodesia

Rhodesian Prime Munster fan Smilh apparontly has shelved his plan to go ahead on his own with a blueprint for fuller black participation in government - the so-called "internal" solution to the Rhodesian crisis.

This is the outcome of his talks last week la-Cape Town with South African Prime Malster John Vurster.

Mr. Smith's internal solution would involve negotiating with moderate black nationalist leaders of his own choosing and having nothing to do with the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkonio and Robert Mingalie In white Rholesian eyes, the latter two are Marxist-dontnated and committed to the obliteration of an while residual position in a black-run 71sbabwe (as Africans call Rhodesia), But & Nkomo and Mr. Mingabe do have links with the black guerrilla movement, and the Brited States and British governments believe any workable solution must be worked out in conunction with them

In Pape Town, Mr. Vorster amarente greed Mr. Smith to stay his hand for the moment and provide more time for U.S. and British efforts to get all parties - including Mr. Smith and the Patriotic Front leaders — back to the negotial-

Mr. Smith first announced his plan to go diead with an internal solution on Jan. 24, atfor the breakdown at the Meneva conference

Key issues dodged

In the intervening three weeks, there bas been no further details, and at two press conferences since his original announcement Mr. Smith had dodged questions on the two key issnes: (1) who are the black leaders he is to invite to Rindeslan lalks and (2) how will be lest thier support?

Although Mr. Smith may say more when the Rhodesian Parliament begins a new session this week, abservers in Salisbury believe there

1. An internal settlement has been firmly reperiod by the D.S. Government. That is a serious retinff for Mr. Smith, who made it clear in a mid-fannary interview that he expected the Carter administration to honor the agreement he reached in Pretoric last September with former U.S. Secretary of Stale Henry A. Klssinger for the transfer of power to black majority rule within two years.

2. If internal talks are to have any credibility at all, they require the participation of Abel Muzorrwa, probably the most popular of the black leaders. But so far the hishop is gested the transformation of the mass media sticking in his refusal in negatiate outside Gesticking in his refusal in his refusal in negatiate outside Gesticking in his refusal in h neva nuless Mr. Smilli sorrenders power to be country's the million blacks and new laks lake

The most revealing feature of Mr. Smith's press conference given on his return from the There seemed to be a consensus on the de-

Since the adjournment last December of the Genava conferenca on Rhodesia there has been a steady stream of biller and often derogalory continents from Mr. Smilh himself, from the Although the organizers of the festival may ave expected participants is the festival may ave expected participants in the role of the festival may also role of the festival may ave expected participants in the role of the festival may also role television news commentarica about the role of Britain and the inlegrity of conference chairman Ivor Richard.

Yot on Feb. 10 Mr. Smith said, surprisingly; that there was a more than avarage chance that both Britain and the United States would participale in future negotiations.

In return for this switch, it is assumed here that Mr. Smith got from the South African Prime Minister an assurance that indirect as sistance to Rhodeala in the form of fuel and arma for the war, and normal trade relations, many problems to make the festival succeed. | would continue.

Israel claims oil rights in the Sinai Oil search complicates peacemakers' task

Slaff correspondent of The Christian Science Munitor

Israel has reacted coully to the U.S. rehuke on Israeli oil drilling operations in the Gulf of

On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's arrival in tsrael the State Department In Washington sald that larael's oil exploration io an nrea under Egyptian jurisdiction before Israeli occupation of the Sinal peninsula in the 1967 war might endanger efforts to achieve a permanent Middle East peace. That, said an Israell official in Jerusalem, was "a vaat overslatement, oul of all proportion to the facts."

Yet third parties aware of the facts in both Cairn and Jerusalem have been quietly saying all winter what the State Department said pub-

licly earlier this week. Israeli drilling rigs, protected by Israeli gunbonts, appear to be close to oil discoveries in the offshore Smal zone near Al Tur, where Israel claims off rights. Such discoveries might remove any remaining ternell willingness to rehim Shui to Egypt in a peace settlement or perhaps even lo go to a peace conference where this was certain to be an issue with Egyplian President Sadat's government.

The crists area in the Gulf of Suez is offshore between Al Tur and the Egypthen offshore field known as Al Morgan. Two originaily Egyptian-operated oil fields on the eastern side of the gulf - at Ator Dudeis and Relaym - teld by the Israelis from 1967 onward were returned to Egyptian control in early 1976 under the second Sinai withdrawal agreement negotiated by former U.S. Secretary of State

which is subject to strict censorship in Israel - believe Beirnt can regain its old role as the fi Israeli television said traces of all found ne marcial center of the Middle East. In all our Smar near At For may prove to be in cent- reconstruction efforts we are starting from the mercial quantities, brilling would determine view that Lebanon is primarily a services this within two weeks, the report said

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THE PART OF THE PA

According to U.S. sources in Cairo, Israell crews covered by naval units last Sept. 2, drove away an oll rig belonging to the Egyp-Han-Amoco (Standard Od of Indiana) partnership, the Gulf of Snez Petrolcum Company (GUPCO), just east of midpoint in the 16-mile vide Gulf of Suez.

They destroyed the U.S.-Egyptian rig's marker buoys with gunfire, then threatened to machine-gun the drill rig and cul it adrift. Since then, the Ismelis have made further shows of naval force in the area and GUPCO crews have suspended drilling on or east of life inedian line in the Gulf of Suez. An Israeli rig with 24-hour pairol boat protection began drilling in December. U.S. and Egyptian oilinen on the western shore have been watching for any gas flare which would disclose an oil strike deep in

The Israell drilling rig, named Springbok after it was refitted in South Africa, is manuel by Americans and Chnadlans working for undisclosed paper companies thought to have been formed especially for the purpose. Arah states immediately blacklist any Western off

raell Sinal accord following the 1973 war. When the U.S.-Egyptian rlg was chased

an area leased to GUPCO by Egypt in 1964. creelly by U.S. Slate Department officials, has been to support Egypt's view that the 1907

After selzing Sinal in the 1967 war, Israel pumped up to 8 million lous of crude oil a year from the Egyptian old fields there, covering most of its needs. It imports these now mainly from Iran, with the United States underwriting the cost, and sells some oll in harter deals to Communist East Enropean countries.

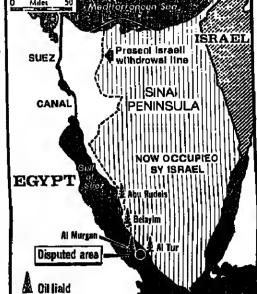
peace selflement Egypt would claim \$2.1 bil-

firms known to be operating for Israel.

The Israeli offsore drilling is taking place on a site granted by Egyptian Government lease to Amoco in 1974, after the first Egyptlan-ts-

nway by the Israelis lust September, it was on Israel claims that conquest of Sinal gave it de facto oil rights in adjoining Red Sea waters. The U.S. position, litherto expressed only dis-

Hague Convention governing occupied territory for blds developing new resources in such



Middle East

lion compensation from Israel for the Sinal off pumped out during 1967-74. But up to now he has not permitted the new oil problem with Is-President Sadat said in 1974 that he any track in the Red Sea to become a public issue of

Lebanon: can Beirut get its old job back as Middle East financial center?

Ry Itelena Cobban Special to

The Christian Science Moutton

Relent, Lehanon "run" aim." says Lebanese Premier Selim altast Jan. 17 in an immsual report on oil - Hoss, "Is to encourage foreign investment. We

To date, Dr. Hoss and his governmental team have had a little over two months to put these aims into practice. Shortly after it was formed, the government was given emergency powers for a period of six months, in order to deal with the many problems arising out of the 19 months of bitter conflict that trail wracked

Already, Dr. Hosa says, representatives of foreign bosinesses have been visiting the country to investigate its economical potential and in what seems to be a Invortee phrase of his, "t think the process will snowball.

But as he lists the unhappy legacles of the fighting, Dr. Hoss betrays his background as a trained economist (and ex-president of a goverument-backed development hank) by doing so methodically and dispassionately.

"slightly less" than a previously reported

300.000. He described the government's policy

as being to encourage all the displaced to re-

tum to their former homes and to provide

As he listed the tasks facing his compact

governmental tenin. Dr. Hoss tended to min-

imize the political challenges II might face. On

the internal, Lebanese front, he said ha consid-

ered that the constitutional queations which

hava dogged Labanon's history as a modern

nation, "will not be a significant area of de-

mainly on the raspective shares of the Chris-

Han ond Muslim communities in government

"Alreody," he snid, "big progreas has been

hate. (The constitutional questions center

them the necessary facilities for rebuilding.

'Social casualties' cited

"The most pressing problems are those social casualties of the strife," he explains. "Unemployment, vast numbers of warwoonded and handleapped, disroption of communications and - greatest of all - the problem of the homeless." The number of these latter he put at

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Beirut rebuilding planned

and public life.)

Parla The Labonese Government has bired a French team of urbanists to plan the reconstruction of the war-torn city of Beirut, the

French commony has announced. The Parisian Urbonism Alclier (APUR). which is controlled by the City of Paris and the French Government, will submit its Initial plans to Lebanese officiats at the end of the month and will present a detailed reconstruction project by May.

APUR already has sent a feam of urbaolsis, architocis, technicians, and engineers to the Lebanese capital to collect information.



Hoss: Inviting foreign investment

mude toward restoring the old ethnic-religioua halancing act and life process will snowball." Externally, too, he hopes for only a few

'Mideast queation' shunned

"Our primary concern is to Isolate our situation from the Middle East question [i.e., the Arab-Israell dispute]," he explains. "A settlement, after all through Genevo or otherwiso might take months or years. Therefore wa cannot link our destiny to that."

"As tong as cooperation pravalls between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Lebanon," he adds, "I don't foreseo any problems."

One of Dr. Hoss's first tasks as princ minister was to make extensive tours of other Arab countries, including the oil-producing states, to explain the mioritics of Lebanese reconstruction and ask for contributions lowerd

Ile says that on hits iravats he was able to use nnly rough "guesstimates" of the country's losses, which still cannot be measured accura-

Some of these guesstimates were: • Direct material damages, between \$2.3

und \$2.6 billion. · Budgel deflets over tha next couple of

years, about \$1 billion • Indirect tossoa such as national incoma foregone up to 1980, \$7,2 billion...

Progress, Dr. Hoss implies, has been slow. "But by the end of our six-months' emergency powers we will have many achievements;" he says. "And foreign investors will walt till then lo make their decisions.

"Time," he argues, "Is at last on our side."

India's press: free but wary

Despite lifting of censorship stiff law remains in force

By Mohan Ram Special to The Christian Science Monitor

India's newspapers have been quick to take advantage of the relaxation of the state of entergency announced late last

month by Prime Minister Indira Gendhi. But it all may be temporary.

As the relaxation of the emergency - and its accompanying withdrawal of press censorship - entered its third week, ohservers here were commenting on these developments and

• The office of the chief censor has been closed, but in its place is an office of "press adviser." Still, the withdrawal of notices on alleged offenders that had been issued by the ehief censur's office seems to be proof that Mrs. Gandhi's government does desire normal compalgning for the elections that have been called for March 16-20.

 Journals of opinion that chose to close rather than submit to pre-censuship are resuming publication. For example, Mainstream, a pro-Suviet left-wing weekly timi shut down nnly five weeks ago, is back again.

 Reporting is more balanced — and mare objective — than had been the case previously. But comment in the papers accustomed to being critical of the government is sharp. When opposition leader Jayaprakash Narayan assarted that the election issue is between democracy and dictatorship, it was duly reported in the national dailles.

Still, persons who watch the situation closely say the fact that censorship has only been suspended implies a warning to journalists that they had better "behave" if they do not want to rue the consequences once the election is over. As one colminist noted: littler there is consorship or there is not; it is not a thing that can be suspended unless the objective is to

Even if the eensorship order is strapped altogether, it is nuted, the government has lost none of its powers because a stringent law, the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Maller Act, has been in effect since December, 1975. The law covers anything that is printed, including maps and sheet music, and deems objectionable any words, signs, or other visible representations that are likely to incite hatred or contempt of the government or state - or to excite disaffection loward the government or state.

The law is applicable to "normal" times and does not take into account the rheloric of an election campaign. But since it is the effect of words - and not the intention of the writer - several key Western capitals. that malters, crities worn that those who contest elections or cover them (and even the printers who print their stories) will have to be careful about what they say.

This law also has been given immunity from constitutional

Moreover, under the emergency the constitutional provisions for equality end personal liberty stand suspended, and a citizen cannot polition the courts for Hich enforcement. Therefore, it will not be possible to challenge the campaign advantages enjoyed by Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party because of government control of raillo and television here.

In the meantime, sources say the decision to entit elections



HIE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR

Mrs. Gandhi - less pressure on press

was greeted with unconceated relief by Indian embassies in

These embassies have been fighting a losing battle to try to convince the West that the emergency was only a passing phase and that this country soon would return to its denscrafte ways.

"Goodwill missions" sponsored by the Indian Government to "explain" the emergency to Western Europeans apparents made little impact, and reports back to New Delbi lold of & hopelessness of frying to convince the news niedia of the new fleation for press censorship.

Whether the coming elections will resture Western falls in hidlan democracy remains to be seen. Editorial comment so

<u>Australia</u>

Australia's birthplace: will factories spoil Botany Bay?

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia Botany Ray, the birthplace of Australia, is to be developed as a major port and industrial area - and not everyhody here likes the idea.

The bay, which is located at the southern edge of Sydney, is planned as a supplement to Port Jackson, utherwise known as Sydney har-

environmentalists - and, say local residents, in and a busy port. spite of its own promises.

Work netually hait begun on the project under the previous Liberal-Country Party government, but it was field up tast May when the voters misted that administration and elected the Calor Party in its place.

The Labor Party promised during the campalgo that it would hold an environmental luquiry into the Botany Bay project if it was elected. After the election such an inquiry was held, but local residents say it fell far short of the full environmental torpact study they had

The final report after the imputry admitted flied not much was known about the likely social and ecological effects of Bolmy Bay de- fish breeding area. He feels the impact of in-

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that the government go ahead with most of the proposed project anyway. It did, however, recommend ngainst installation of a coal-hader, needed for increased exports to dapair, on the grounds that it would cause exerssive pulli-

Since the report was Issued, the state guvernment has approved such projects as hulk liquid storage facilities, six new container ship berths, new roads, and rallroad tracks,

flavironmentalists worry that these facilities The government of the state of New South - represent only the leginning of a massive pro-Wales has decided to push ahead with the de-grant that eventually will transform flatany vetopment of the bay despite opposition from. Bay into a highly polluted industrial complex

> Says Dr. Geoffrey Lacey, a civil engineer and chalrman of the Botany Bay Coordinating and Action Committee, "Not nearly enough is known about the environmental effects of development . . . and what is known is bad. There are no strong prevailing winds to sweep away polluted air, and photochemical sning already reaches serious levels. Development will place further stress on an overloaded transport system, and noise pullulion will rise. If the gavcrument . . . adults supertankers to the buy there will be a risk of all spills, accidents, and

The bay, says Or. Larey, is no oyster and

dustrial development on its ecology will be ill-

Kevin Hyan, who narrowly won election to the state Parliment from the Kabor Purty last May and who represents the Bottony Bay suburbs, sald he would like to see the national hirthplace remain unspolled, but the government "had to be pragmatic about it:"

New Snuth Wales," Mr. Ityan said, "and we just cannot afford to turn away apportunities for business expansion. The previous government ponred millions of dollars into the development . . . [We] had to decide whether to throw all that investment away or in go ahead. We had to be realistic."

Charles Birch, professor of biology, both of

Sydney University, and Rob Robotham, radi-

ation protection officer at Mulbourne Univer-

sity. The scientists said they were convinced

that the dangers of nuclear weste, the possi-

bility of accidents or of lilackmell by terror-

ists, and the likely proliferation of nuclear

weapons far outweighed my benefits Australle

might derive from the inlining and export of ils

A rebuttal by Leslie Kenteny, senior lecturer

Scientists debate nuclear safety

By Hound Vickers Special to The Christian Science Monling

Sydney, Australio A great debate is under way in Australia over the issue of expanding this country's ura-. ulunt industry unit exports.

It centers on the cautions gn-ahead for further exploitation of Australia's vast urnulum reserves, given by the government-appointed Fox commission's inquiry into the uranion in-

A compagn against further mining - and the miclear development it could firel - has won widespread publicity. In January 200 scientists joined forces "to

oppose granium." They included Hickard

Temple, professor of physical chemistry, and

In nuclear engineering at the University of New South Wales, received much less often-Meanwhile, prominent scientists like Sir

Philip Baxter and Siz Ernest Titterion continue to speak out in favor of immediate wonlum de-

Pakistan's March elections: politicians make their promises

The Christian Science Moulton

Huwalpinill, tukistan The two sides have drawn their buille lines for next month's Pakislani elections, the first in this country in more than six years.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the nding Pakisian People's Party (PPP) would conduct business pretty much as usual II his administration is returned to power. His opponents, the nine-party roalition known as the Pakistan National Alliance, would give top prionly in milliary preparedness and would take the country on of the Central Treaty Drgnnlzation (CENTO), its chief security shield.

Pakistants will go to the polis March 7 to elect 200 members to the National Assembly ond again on March 10 in elect 460 members to the four provincial legislative assemblies.

The PPP campaign plotform pledges no new nationalization measures, but it does soy that industries nationalized in the past five years would continue to be run by the state. It makes no major promises for the crodication of illiteracy - at present about 80 percent of the population is unlettered - but it does aim to boost elementary and primary school enrollments by more than 10 million students.

Considerable gains in rural and urban development are promised, however, especially in the housing and health sectors. And the economic goals for the next five years include a 50 percent increase in national production, boosting wheat untput to 12.5 million tons a year and rire output to 3.6 million tons, as well as selfsufficiency in chemical fertilizer, petroleum.

Printe Minister Bhutto plons in follow the present format of his foreign policy, based on hilaterniism - or conducting triendly relations on a one-to-one basis with other countries withing involved in their conflicts. The PPP platform promises increasingly vigorous efimts to firm up Pakistan's Hes with the "thirit world" and with tellow Muslin countries.

"We will continue to support the idea of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean," says the manifesto, "including the security of its monnuclear-weapons states. We will work with likeminded nations in the regime to cusure the estableshinent of a balanced structure of reinfinnships among the countries of South Asto."

it also resolves to seek a solution of the Kashmir problem with India Hirough negutiotions on the lasts of self-determination for the Kushmiri jumple Bul at the same time if pledges to strengthen the armed forces and enhance their mobility and establish facilities for the manufacture of unissiles, tunks, aircraft, submarines and other naval craft, and sophistiraled electronic equipment.

Political observers think the Bhulto-PPP manifesto has avoided tult promises because

the ruling party ts confident of enasting to victory and because of a desire in consollinte the gains of the past five years.

The National Alliance, these observers say, may win some victories in urban areas, but its performance in rural constituencies is not likely to be impressive. It is boycotting the elections in Baluchistan, for example, and already the chief minister of that province as well as his counterparts in Sind and the Punjab stand re-elected willhold apposition - as does Prime Minister Bhulto, himself in his own con-

Feb. 8, secrebay-general Chambey Rafiq country. Bajwa said the National Alliance is pledged to follow a nonaligned foreign policy. Pakistan at present is grouped in CENTO with Britain, Iran, and Turkey - with the United States pur-

tween the ages of 18 and 45, self-sufficiency in areas. They charged that the filmito adminis-

In aunouncing his party's election philform own "proper" arms for the defense of the

Military preparediess was necessary the opposition alliance said, in view of what it called great strides by Judia in this sphere.

Opposition leaders have charged that some ticlpating in all activities although it is not a - of their candidates were kidaapped or so jected to other coercive methods by the tele-The opposition also called for compulsory party to prevent them from filing the netmilitary training for every male citizen hes sary nontration papers, especially in real armuments with the help of other Muslim tration had a hand in these purificults. The ad-





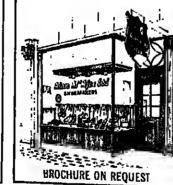
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*U.S.-Soviet arms debate

Workers at a gold mine near Johannesburg do the washing up

From page 1

*South African blacks

Ital only 4,900 have paid union dues. This is The UTP, on the other hand, says black largely because union workers are not allowed to deduct dues from a worker's pay. Instead should work through the government system of they must go to the factories on psy day, and listson committees already set up in Industries. they aften are harassed by employers and pa-

Evidence that bisck unious are gaining strength is shown, in an inverse way, by the government's banning (heavily restricting) nearly 30 labor-connected people last Novem-

The stand such Irade union leaders as Lucy Myubelo of the Textile and Garment Workers Union and Ronnic Webb of TUCSA take on the banning does little la help black unity. Both say that many of those banned were not bonafide trade union leaders but educationists, merely teaching blacks how to organize unions.

Black unions are increasing their ties to inicrnotional bodies. Ten unions connected with the Urban Training Praject (UTP), an independent arganization set up in 1971 to help educate blacks in labor rights, have ties with the British Trades Union Congress and with Duteli

Unions.
Airs. Myubelo says she is trying to get the American AFL-C10 to send representatives to South Africa. She hopes to convince them that black unions should not operate separately from while unions.

weapons, but also in the quality.

From page 1

Four months ago, a group of prominent chiens generally regarded as "hard-liners" in their attitudes toward the Soviet Union organized a "Committee on the Present Danger" and spinded their own alarm over what they perceived to be a drive by the Soviets toward stridegic dominance.

Not long thereafter, John Collins, a senior

defense analyst with the research services of

the Library of Congress, did a study showing

the Soviets were making gams - not only in

the quantity of their strategic and conventional

The debate began to gain wider attention when the rethring Air Force chief of intelligence, Maj. Gen. George J. Keegan Ar., came out with a claim that the Russians were not just driving for superiority but had already achieved it, a claim which most experts quickly refuted.

Controversial leaks of information concerning a ponel of outside experts who were commissioned on the recommendation of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to take a look at the annual intelligence estimate of Soviet capabilities and intentions Indirated that the Soviets were, Indeed, striving for superiority - if they had not already

On its way out of office, the Ford administration did little to discourage such reports. An exception was onlygoing Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who said he did not believe the Soviet Union was achieving military

All this occurred against a background of considerable public disillusionment with the policy of "detente," a policy which had been highly publicized by President Nixon as he fought for his political life in the Watergule al-

"Déteute" had suffered from Saviet actions during the Middle East war of 1973 and in Angola in 1975-76. Many analysts had begun to the Paul C. Warnke as chief arms control exesuspect the worst of the Soviets. And "hard-lin-

ers" no the defense debate began he stress the theme that, while the Russians were probably not cracy enough to launch a nuclear affact. they desired nuclear superfectly as a means of exerting political leverage — possibly with the intend of "blackmailing" Western Europe and engaging in further "Angolas "

"The missile gap debate was nineb narrower than the one Had's going on now," says a weoran Detense Department analyst. "Libits the only thing comparable to this would have been the kind of debate we lad right after the war, when we were putting together a basic strategy for dealing with and competing with

The current debate could mark both a psychological and technological turning point. New American allitudes loward the Saviet Phion could be generated affecting relations . and arms control agreements for an indefinite

Technologically, both the U.S. and Soviet Union are on the verge of launching into the full-scale development of whole "families" of new weapons which will immensely complicate the husness of trying to verity who is or is an adhering to an arms agreement.

But President Carter and his new team to pear to be rejecting what they consider to be alarmist views of Soviet intentions.

Mr. Carter's statements have been disharbing to the "hawks" in the national security establishment. But what teas perhaps ruffled their feathers more than anything else bas been the President's appointments in the nahonal security field.

Some of the "hawks" had pressed for the rehim of former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger to his old Pentagon job. Bal Mr. Curter appointed instead a more "moderate" figure, Harold Brown.

Mr. Carter's most controversial appointment in this important field, however, has provente

Black trade unions are expected to push From page 1 later this, year for recognition by individual businesses. Such a move would lest govern-

*Carter's Israel policy

ally recognized as being israell territory, to Je-ment would be held up until Mr. Vance had left rusalem, whose definitive status the U.S. Guv- Israel or returned to Wostington. crument along with many others, regards as still officially to be determined.

Mr. Carter stated that he personally disapproved of that plank in the Demneralle platform and had explicitly rejected it during the campaign. In other words, Mr. Carler is not agreeing with the Israell contention that the ancient city of Jerusalem is irrevocably part of

Feb. 7: The State Department spokesman announced that the United States Government had vetoed the sale by Israel to Ecuador of 24 Israeli-built Kfir fighter-bombers on the ground that "lids particular sale would run counter to our own policy against the transfer of advanced and sophisticated weapons to Latin America." The Kfir airfraine is huilt in Israol, . President Ford attempted to regularions to the built it uses American and angles.

Feb. 8: Mr. Carter et his first post-inauguration press conference was asked whether he would carry out the promises made by former President Gerold R. Ford during the election campaign to give Israel four of America'a newest and most sophisticeled weepons, including the so-called concussion bomb. Mr. Carter aald he had ordered e review of the matter and would heve a decision on the bomb

Feb. 14: The Steta Department apokeaman considers that the drilling for oil in occupied Arab territory by Israel is "llicgel" and "is not heipful to efforts to get peace negotiations un-

Feb. t5: "Administration officiale" wece quoted by the Associeted Press es seying that

rity and survival of Israel and to its values.

thing it wanted.

The isaue over control af the flow now is rejoined. The Carter ections on the concussion bomb, on the sale to Ecuador, on the oil drilling, and on the location of the embassy all disclose a desire and an intention on Mr. Carter's said that the government of the United-Statea part to regain the control over aid and support to israol which President Elsanhower asserted

it really comes down to a lest of strength in Washington between the White House and the Israell lobby The lobby bas won most rounds since the days of Lyndon Johnson. Which will the sale to fercel of the concussion bomb had; win this new round? It will be a fasquising been canceled, but that the formal announce- test of Mr. Carter's political skill and strength.

defense

Moscow's missile sets NATO on edge



Soviet tanks on the western border of U.S.S.R. - where missiles also lurk

Mobile missile could fire nuclear warheads at any European target

ity Takashi tika Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sumewhere in the snow-corpeted lorests of the western Pkraine, preparations are going alread to deploy a new, mobile intestile with multiple nuclear warheads - the steek SS-20. Unless, that is, President Carter's appeal to Moscow at his Feb. 8 press conference is

Solid-Incled, easily transportable, with an accurate guidance system, the 88-20 (which is the rode name North Atlantic Treaty Organization experts give it i can be tired from a mobile. lanucher to reach any target in Western Eu-

This year, NATO believes, it will start replacing the unwieldy, liquid-propelled, innecurate \$5-4s and \$5-5s which have been sited in the western Soviet Union for the past 15

The 600 or so SS-Is and SS-5s and the SS-20s which are about to replace them are intermediate range ballistic massiles (HtBM). They are not included in the strategic arms finitation talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union because, not being of interronlineidal range, they do not threaten the

They are not included in the Past-West talks going on hi Vienna on the minimal reduction of forces in Central Europe. Since they are sited inside the Soviet Humon, they the not fall within the geographic area of the talks. An estimated 7,000 American tactical intelear warkearls in Western Europe are included in the Vienna talks, however, the NATO allies have offered to remove 1,000 rerelear warheads if the Saviet Union will wilhdraw one camplete tank army from the Central European region.

These Soviet missiles are not tretleid, hattlefield weapons. They are designed to hit targets like Lundon or Paris. The presently deployed SS-4s and SS-5s, because of their inaccuracy. must be weapons of area destruction. The SS-20s, which have no counterpart in the Amerlean nuclear arsenal, will be able to pinpoint targets more precisely.

As Mr. Carter saltl, it the Soviets do not cease deployment of mobile missiles like the SS-20, it "would put a greet pressure on us to develop a mobile missile of our own "

The ufficial attitude of most NATO allies to-

ward this Soviet nuclear threat, targeted specifically against West Europe, is that it is countered by the miclear unfirella the United States fields over them.

Overall, as Mr. Carter pointed out. His United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in nuclear strength, each has the esqueity to destroy the other. The allies, officially, trust American assurances that a Soviet attack on, say, Parls or London would invite instant unclear retaliation from the United States. That, after all, is the meaning of alllance; an attack on one is an attack on all.

Nevertheless, there is disqueet that the Suviet Union should be explicitly targeting so quiay marlear missiles against Western Europe and that it should may, with the SS-20, be seeking to apprade the efficiency of these missiles.

Again, as President Carter pointed out, once these missiles become mobile, they are difficult to detect, and therefore difficult to bring within the framework of any arms control

The authoritative Institute for Strategic Studies in Landon estimates that, whereas the Warsaw Pact forces have 600 Intermediaterange bullistic missiles targeted against Europe, NATO forces have only 146. Of these 64 are British submarine-hunched missiles. Id-French submarine-launched missles, and t8 French haid-based HtBMs. The "Euro-strategie balance," in short, is logsidedly in favor of the Soviet Umon.

France is a member of NATO but thes not participate or NATO's integrated unfitary structure. One important reason the French developed their own independent miclear deterrent is that they were unwilling to trust their nuclear security entirely to the United States, Perhaps, if Parls and not New York were threatened with nuclear allock, the United States would be willing to attack Lentugrad or Kiev. But the French prefer to have their own deterrent as well.

Why does the Soviet Union maintain such a large arsenal of strategic, not tactical, nuclear weapons targeted on Europe? Does it expect to overawe the Europeans, to hold West Europe hostage, as it were, should a war erupl between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union?

No one has the answer. Perhaps the Carter appeal will smoke out Sovict Intentions.

Suggestions from Washington experts

How President Carter can save money on U.S. defense

By John Dillin Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington If President Carter really wasts to slash any number of experts around this city who will tell him how to do lt.

Interviews on Capitol Hill, at the Brookings Institution, and several independent studies point to a number of aroas ripe for savings. Among them:

 Curbing excessive pay. Blue-collar ctvllians who work for the Defense Department are puld up to 35 percent more than Ilicir civilian counterparis. Halting this practice could sove \$500 million a year.

· Limiting rank. The average rank of both military and civillan personnel in the Defense Department is higher today than 10 years ago. This practice, called "grede creep," epparently got oul of control and costs the militery \$1 billion e year in higher seferies.

 Adopting pension reform. Current practice. allows retirement with handaome benefits after 20 years. This leads to shortagas of experioncad personnal and is extremely costly. Reforms that put military retirement more in year.

line with civilian practices could save up to \$2 • Adopting a straight selary system. Many billion a year by the year 2000.

• Closing bases. An estimated \$500 million a year could be saved by closing additionat benefits are often provided free. Some rotorm— for tirree separate close at support afforalt — bases, some of which still relate to a time or think military personnel should be paid a one for the Army, and for the Air Force, and waste out of the U.S. defense budget, there are when America had 12 million men under arms straight salary that would reflect all their ben-

· Cutting down on translera. Military per-

sonnel are moved too often, in the view of defense critics, including President Carter. Carcful planning cuuli pare the military's current moving budget of \$2.7 billion a year. · lustituting training reform. The military

spends \$7 billion a year for training programs. Critics say the training schools are heavily overstaffoil and that current paraonnel prectices cause excessive turnover of military personnel, which in turn increases treining costs.

• Tying white-coller pay to living costs: Scales for white-collar employees in the Defense Department era uniform ell over tho United Stetes. As a result, dafense pay ia considered high In low-cost arees like Goorgie, but low in high-cost areas like New York Cily, Payment on a sliding scale according to the cost of ilving would give batter steffing, while soving the Defanse Department \$40 million a

people in the military do not reelize how high their pay is because food, housing, and other effis. That would make recruitment cesler, and reduce turnnyer, it is believed

. Cutting back on overseas troops. Some defense specialista sny there ia no langer a need for U.S. Army troops in South Korea. Selective cutbacks there and alsewhere could bring some savings.

· Eliminating "amnil" items. Subsidized vcicrimary care for the pets of military porsounci - an unnecessary luxury, any critics - coets \$1 million a year. Enlisted aides for high-ranking officers costs obout \$5 million e yeer. Subsidized dining rooms for inliftery bross in Weshington cost an estimated \$1 million a year.

During his two-year presidential compaigo, Mr. Carter vowed to trim \$5 billion to \$7 billion in waste from the delanse budget, including things like ovorlapping weapons systems.

Defense specialists doubt that President Certer can make these culs as quickly as he promised. But they sey that et least that much fel .

can eventually be trimmed with an efficiency program extending over several years. Next year's defense budget lacludes funding.

The Army plans in build 536 advanced stinck

heilcopters, an all-weather model that can pop up quickly, fire laser-guided missilca at enemy ermor, then dodge behind a hill to avoid retali-

The Air Forco, meanwhile, has completed initital testing of its nwn front-line, enti-armor eircraft, the A-10 ettack plane. Air Force spokesmeo Inslet the A-10 hns importent advantages over the Army's chopper.

The Merines, not satisified with either the Army or Air Force models, went ebroad to purchase the AV-8A, a verticel takeoff endlanding plane. They say the AV-8A has some of the maneuverebilly of a hollcopter with some of the loed-carrying capacity of the A-t0. The Marines now are working on an advanced model, the AV-8B.

Congress wea unable to decide which of the Three africeft is best, so it's just funded all three programs," notae a source with ties to the House Armed Services Committee.

From page 1

*Keeping up with the Joneskis

trudging snowy streets in bulky cost end list. firmly grasping his string shopping bag, is less concerned with ideology than with finding what he wants. (The nickname for his bag is "avoska," which means perhaps or maybe.1

Observers also say that the affluent lifestyles of senior party members are either known or guessed al by many a Soviel citizen, who is still a long, long way from enjoying such forbidden fridts himself.
The depth of afficial concern is mirrored in

the two latest issues of Communist, the theoretical and political journal of the party Con-A lengthy enalysis in the final issua of 1976,

fore publication, lays the blame for con- ary fiber. spicuous consumption at the corrupting door of tasteless Western advertising and consumerism. These influences are reaching Soviet young people with Ideus incompatible with Rocialist and communist weys of life, the anelysia

People are becoming imbued with such repcehensible ideas as individualism and, evon worse, with indifference to the policy of the

Western ideas are coming in partly because of ditente: Expanded contracts with the West lead to a certain expansion of the material requiroments of Soviet people. Since detente is the declared public policy of

Sovict leader Leonid Brezhnev, V. Pechenyev, the suthor of the analysis, adds thet on the whole, this is positive. It opens the country up to good ideas as well es bad, But the party, he says, must watch out for the purely superficial, ostentatious side of tion: that people's tives ought to be centered

Western life, which provides rich soil for the on their work.

spreading of moods, customs, and views characieristic of so-called consumer life. . . .

outside influences, he says, and must itself fill sich as the extreme leftist Herbert Marcuse, who says Moscow will never succeed in formundoubtedly cleared at highest party levels be-

Tolstikh writes thet Russians have no need to lake the West's path of forming consumer needs and (then) satisfying consumer de-

The party's dilemme is that it must oppose the materialism it does not fika - buying for nceds - willi tha materialism tt does like - Its own Marxist-Leninist ideology of dialectical.

malerfallsm, the party here offera ils own solu-

unions should be senarate from white but

Muny black unions are managing to pul

members on these committees and are then

To a farge degree the fulure of black unions

depends on whether the government retsins

these committees or abolishes them because

they might be a Trojan horse for black unions.

are made illegal and the committees abolished.

South African unions would be forced to go un-

derground, and hostility toward life govern-

Some businesses are beginning to see that

black unions may be to their own advantage,

because unions can be held accountable if they

agree to a confract, whereas works and ligison

Recently an institute of ladustrial Relations

was set up us a consultative body. Its member-

slup luclinles big companies and 15 Irade

One labor leader warns thet if black unions

cduceting workers from that pletform.

nient would grow.

committees cannot

ment conciliation or hostility.

What Mr. Pechenyev, equivalent of an assistant professor of philosophy, must think of the strulen) Western-slyle rock music blaring in cilles from Estonia to Siberia one can only

The party must work harder to offset bad basic and cultural needs. He rejects critics ing a new socialist man. And he opposes the notion that compinints about consumer goods

lts own theory, the Soviet Union is in an advanced, or developed, state of sociefism. The ultimate state is to be communism, in which each citizen wilf contribute according la his ability and receive according to

In the first issue of Communist for 1977, V

possession or status rether than to flil simpla Wherees those in the West cea lurn to religion and moral vefues to oppose unrestreined

Peli. 15 was also the (fay Mr. Vance landed In Israel on his four of the Middle East and repenied the American commitment to the secu-

The louchlest and most difficult (sme to American-Israell relations over many years has been the point of control over the supply of American weapons and uid to israel. Presidents Elsenhower, Kennetly, and Johnson were alt careful to keep their hands on the controls. President Nixon did the same during most of his Hest form in the White House, but in 1974 . during the campaign, he in effect took it off by a virtual promise that firnef could have any

of the flow of American ald and weapons to Isracl, but did nol succeed. When be attempted to do so, the fsraell lobby in Washington west over his head to Congress. In the end, during the campaign, he reverted to the Nixon policy of letting isreel docide what Israel should have

and kept.

United States

New-broom Carter: Congress hampers clean sweep of red-tape

By Peter C. Stuart Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washlagton In his efforts to trim tha federal bureaueracy, President Carter is likely to find Congress willing to arm him with legislative from 18 to 8. shears but reluciant to let him use them.

Behind this seeming contradiction is a growing expectation that the popularity of streamlining big government - there was no more applause-whining issue on the eampaign trall last year - may be tempered by resistance from the powerful constituencies of furgatened agencles and protective congressional overseers.

Soundings on Capitol Hill suggest that lawmakers will give Mr. Carter the "indispensable tool" he seeks: The authority, granted all presidents from 1949 until revoked during the embattled Nixon presidency in 1973, to reorganize the executive branch unless a plan is veloed by one bouse of Congress within 60 days.

Despite opposition from the chairman of the House of Representatives committee reviewing the Carter request, Rep. Jack Brooks (D) of Texas - who claims It "stands the Constitution on its head" - tids proposal la coapon-: acred by an outright majority of his panel (23 of 43 members), including alx Republicans.

Endorsement expected

In the llouse as a whole, it is endorsed by the leaders of both partica and commands what senior committee member Danie B. Fascell (D) of Florida calls "general support."

The Senate is expected to muster even less resistance. After sailing through committee hearings this month - with only token oppositian from one member (Lee A. Metcalf (D) of Montana) - the bill is scheduled to he approved this week for action by the full Senate. But trouble is forecast once the President

begins to sharpen his reorganizational scissors. If he has been carefully watching Capitol Hill, Mr. Carter has just received an instruc-

The Senate, prospective partner of the Crestdent in reorganizing the executive branch, holdly undertook to stremmline its own overgrown committee system, sinshing its committees from 31 to 13, its subcommittees from 174 to .100, and each senator's committee assignments

Letters, telegreme

But an onslaught of telegrams, bitters, and arm-twisting from lobbies such as war veterans, small husinessmen, and senlor citizens seeking to preserve "their" committees reduced the reorganization to little more than a reshuffling that modestly cuts committees from 31 to 25, subcommittees from 174 to 140. and assignments from 18 to 11.

When it comes to reorganizing the executive branch, these same pressures from consiltuencles are likely to be compounded by pressures from overseers la Congress who also fear the loss of governmental units to which they may have grown close.

The Senate Government Operations Cominlitee (coincidentally, the panel in charge of reorganizations) warned last week after an 18month study that Capitol IIIII oversight contmittees are too often "stacked with members who share shnilar backgrounds and values with the agencies they are charged with over-

With such built-in resistance, government reorganization — it has o 190-yeur history which started in 1787 when the Founding Fathera scrapped the Articles of Confederation for the Constitution - poses a formidable challenge to the new President.

Success has eluded most 20th-century predecessors who tackled serious overhant among them Theodore Roosevell, William Howard Taff, Herbert Hoover, John F. Kennedy (four of whose to reorganization plans were rejected by Congress), and Richard M. live, il painful, lesson on what often happens Nixon (twice rebuffed on culting the number of when part of the federal government tries to Cabinel departments and twice on realigning the energy bureaueracy).

How to pipe money to poor nations

By tlarry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Will President Carler's concern for human righta conflict with another of the President's plans - to channel more U.S. ald through international lending agencles, like the World

Such agencies, including regional-development hanks for Asia and Latin America, funnel donor money to some governments which, by U.S. standards, violate human righta.

ministration approach to U.S. foreign policy," national banks including an overdue payment including American aid to developing lands. And, adds C. Fred Bergaten, assistant Trea-

fairs, "President Carter attaches very high importance to extending ald to poor countrica."

We do nol, aays Mr. Bergsten, "want to use international organizations as tools of U.S. uni-hope to enlist congressional support before fu-

From the standpoint of humon rights, he as oftan has been the case in the past. says, the first task ts to 'develop a comprehensive policy approach, including multi- of donor nations to picdga the ac-called "fifth lateral and bliaterol U.S. aaalstance, sales of replenishment" of IDA'a funds. The World

hard to know what effect this will have on U.S. IDA's lending authority. participation in international lending in-

through the established international in- to provide the rest. stitutions is essential."

velopment Bank and the Inter-American De ditional donors' shara.

velopment Bunk - are "virtually out of money to make new commitments "

Without fresh capital before fiscal year 1978, these two banks "might have to cut back sharply on their work," says Mr. Bergsten. The United States is by far the inrgest donor to the inter-American Bank and, together with Japan, a mainstay of the Asian Bank.

Because the United States is behind on its contributions to a major World Bank utfillate the inicrnational Development Association (IDA) - Washington has some initial fencemending to do with other tDA denors.

Now before Congress is a Carter "Human rights," says a high U.S. Treasury trailon request for appropriations of \$540 milofficial, "is front and center in the [Carter ad- lion to fulfill U.S. commitments to interof \$55 million to IDA.

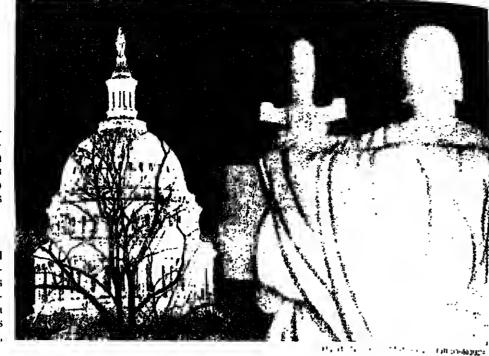
"Understandably," says Mr. Bergsten, beaury aecrelary-designate for international afof U.S. commitments."

To erase this doubt, White House officials ture ald commitments are made - nol after,

Next step is a mld-March maaling in Vtenna Bank, parent organization of IDA, originally "This process is just geiting under way. It's proposed a three-year, \$9 billion axiension of

The Ford administration recommended cutting the traditional donors' role back to \$7,2 bll-Yat; says Mr. Bergsten, "flows of money lion, with rich oil-axporting nations stapping in

The U.S. pledge would be \$2.4 billion spread Two such agencies, ha notes - tha Asian De- over three years - roughly one-third of the tra-



Under the Cepitol dome: anti-bureaucracy crusade gels oil to slow slat

"In the news business, facts are a dime a dozen. What is important is the weight of the facts-the balance and perspective?

The Christian Science Mondoe

Joseph C. Hresch is booked on history past and present. His Haice weekly column comes about as close as one journalist run to putting the whole getyre

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United States

Important foreign policy changes expected

U.S., Japan and Western European cooperation stressed

Special to

The Christian Science Monltor

A foreign policy paper which may foreshadow major revision of U.S. foreign policy has been prepared by men who subsequently became high officials in the Carter administration. In fact, members of the group who commissioned the paper include the President and Vice-President.

draft torm, was written under the auspices of the Trilateral Commission. "Trilateral" rofers to the three allled Western industrial regions, North America, Japan, and Western Europe, and the Commission Itself is an American study group made up of business, labor and government officials.

Two current Carter appointeds had a hand in its drafting: Zbigniew Brzezinski, The President's National Security Adviser, and Richard

Economic Affairs.

It proposes the following steps toward 'renovated international system'':

· A greater reliance on International Institutions to deal with problems related to peace, economic interdependence, environmentul issues, and the provision of baste human

• The tormation of joint policymaking institutions among the ullied nations of Western Europe, Japan, and North America. These nations could then contilinate their activities on foreign policy and economic planning.

• The need for the allied industrial countries of Western Europe, Japan, and the United

Cooper, now Assistant Secretary of State for - States to act as a unit, rather than individually The aim: to coordinate economic and political relations with the third world and the communist-bloe nations. Allied positions would be formulated on nuclear prollfcration, environmental policy, and the restructuring of international institutions. The goal is Western unity

on a hrund range of issues beyond the existing

milliary alllances. A more generous stance toward developing countries. The paper suggests increased economic nid, higher prices for resources from third world countries, and a drastic revision in tariff laws to allow the exports of poor nations greater access to U.S. markets and those of other inclustrial nations.

 A restructuring of international economic institutions through the reform of the International Monetary Fund by moking the fMF a "lederal reserve bank" for the world economy.

The trilateral commission came to national prominence last your when it become widely known that Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter F. Mondale were members of the group. Since the election, it gnined added altention, when President Carter appointed to members of the commission to government jobs in the foreign poticy sector. Cyrus II. Vance, the Secretary of State, Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defense, and W. Michael Blnmential the Secretary of the Treasury are all members of the Trilateral Commission.

A select group of readers received the draft report last November. If underweid minor revisions he January at a commission meeting held in Tokyo, and is scheduled to be published next month. In alt, 22 scheducs contributed to discussions that in turn led to the draft.

Notine that "none of the problems at the heart of international concern in the first half of the 1970s has disappeared," the draft report emidiasizes that in 1977 the major problem that has to be faced is the "management of interdependence" in a world of competing, sovereign nations that often pursue selfish national policies that directly affect the well being of

The report stresses the global nature of nodern problems and the need for all nations to yield some of their sovereignly for the greater good of the whole planel.

The report asserts that the allied industrial nations of North America, Japan, and Western Europe (the Trilateral Nations) have a duly to take the lead in establishing new international Institutions and in strengthening present ones. The nilled industrial nations of the trilateral area, especially, have a role in play in "movement toward a more rational world economie order," it says.

One of the major areas of concern in the report is the need to strengthen the international Monetary Fund to give it the power to act as a 'banker of laal resort" to support national banks, capecially in developing countries in limea of financial difficulty.

Similarly, the report area as a major goal the assistance of the third world nations to meel at least the basic human necds.

With reference to the third world, the report asserts that "development cannot be imported" and that the major burden of development falls on the poor nations. However, the rich nations have a role to play in aciping poor nations,

By stimulating their own economies the rich nations provide a market for axports from poor countries.

The report, calls for the group of 10 leading industrial nations to work out a plan for the renovation of the International Monetary Fund. might be soft in its bargaining on this vital is-

On nuclear prollfaration, the report emphasized the global risks that would result from failure of the allied industrial countries to

agree on adequate controls and safeguards. The report recummends that the rich nations help the poor nations acquire the capacity to:

process their raw materials like collon, sugar and lumber. Such processing now is largely done in the rich nations. Tha transfer of these functions to the poor notions would result in more jobs where they are opparently needed most. Such a transfer of jobs could create problems for some American workers, and provisions should be made to help such workera. It says.

The report favors extension of tariff reductions for imports from third world nations.

'I am pleased with his performance so far'

Republicans find Carter hard to fault

By Godfrey Sperting Jr. The Christian Science Monitor

Waabington Republican leaders, at the state and federal levels, are anyling that President Carter is defusing their efforts to mount even the beginning of an effective challenge to his admints-

Monitor interviews have pieced together a picture of Republicon strategists who are, al the same time, both encouraged and dismayed by Mr. Carter's relative move to the right in his early days in nffice.

Says a Midwest stale committeeman: "Carter is charting a cuurse of moderation. He is showing caution in initiating spending programs. And the stimulus to the economy he is proposing is just about what many Republicans think we should have."

Says an Easterner: "I talk lo a lot of Republicans. And while most of tham still have reservations about Jimmy Carter, they all seem to be pleasantly surprised by whal they are seeing, lie's making moves on the domeslic front that are not very far away from what most moderate Republicans believe in.

can leaders are saving, is to bring many of ducting of foreign policy. those Republicans in the middle and progreasive areas of the party at least tentatively to: hls side.

Thus, at least for the moment he has driven a wedge into the party ronks - leaving only the most conservative and more howkish clements, particularly those who supported Ronaid Reagan, still quite openly unhappy over the Ciuter administration.

Heppler side of a record cold winter: Ice selling

Onc U.S. Schator of a moderate persuasion saya Ilis of Mr. Carler: "Everyihing he's doing is just right - or, at least, almost everything is just right. I'm pleased with his performanco thus far."

The picture of the new President, as viewed by Republicans, has these further dimensions: · There is widespread aupport among these

leaders for a long-range energy policy. Thus, they lend to back Mr. Carter in his proposal to . move in the direction of onargy independence for the U.S. - and they tand to like the fact that Mr. Carter has called upon the American people to sacrifice as a maans of achieving this needed goal.

• The principal difference that many Re-

Many quesiton his public disclosuro (in his

recent press conference) of the bargaining positions he is likely to take in his negotiations with the Soviets over arms control. Many also question his selection of Paul Warnke aa arms negotialor - seeing In this choice a signal to the Soviets that the U.S.

suc of arms limitations. • By and large, there is what might ba called a relative contentment among Republicans - and, importantly, among businesaman; - with the top-level choicas Mr. Carter haa made in his administration.

A number of Republicans echo lite comment of a Washington political observer who puts it lhis way:

"Mr. Carter has put members or Irlends of the establishment in the key positions - in the landership roles in the economy, detense, and foreign at all.

Thus, through these appointments, Mr. Car-ter has essed the anxiety of astablishment phopic everywhere

United States

America defends its fish

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monltor

Washington When the Coast Guard begins March t to limit the catch of foreign fishermen within the extended, 200-mile offshore limit of U.S. sover- of Teterboro, New Jersey, will replace the 23 eignty, it will also begin to provide every ship fishing those waters with an important "black

Eventually, the boxes will sulomatically trigger a flashing light in Coast Guard aircraft flying over ships in patrolled preas. A fishing vessel without the transpondar inside its black box will not cause tights to flash - and will be easily identified as fishing without a State Department license to do so.

Coast Gnard officials say they will be ready March 1 to begin timiting the calch of foreign entire 200-mile limit - just the areas off Cape fishermen, although it will take a while for the Cod, Long Island, and the Grand Banks of service to get alt its new equipment and men. Its new medium-range surveillonce jets will arrive at a rale of one a month for 41 months beginnbig in June, 1978.

The Coast Guard is preparing to expend the number of its ships, aircraft, and men, and to those remaining will be available for foreign make use of new etectronic equipment, including two 270-foot cutters, capable of carrying helicopters. The cutlers are capable of Japanese, Soviel, Pollsh, East German, Span-

reconditioned cutters now in morthballs will also be pressed into service making a Const Guard total of 39.

In addition, 41 modern medium-range survelllance jets built by Falcon Jet Corporation medium-range, 20-year-old, propeller-driven HU-16 Atbatross aircraft. With these and 21 long-range C-130 Hercules, the Coast Guard now conducts search and rescue, pollution surveilience, drug Interdiction, and fisherles sur-

Also, five new HH-52A Sikorsky "Flying Lifeboats" are to be taken nut of reserves and added to the existing fleet of 75 hellcopters.

And 800 men are to be added to the service. The Coast Guard does not have to patrol the

Newfoundland, as well as areas off the Alaskan island of Kodlak, where fishing is active. Within these limits lie Coast Guard will determine how many of what kinds of fish will be wanted by U.S. fishermen and how many of

Last year 2,700 foreign vessels, including apeeds up to 30 knots, which is nearly three ish, South Koreon, and Chineae, fished those

waters. This year fewer than half that number are expected to try to fish under the new restrictions. For instance, all loreign slops must be willing to take a U.S. observer aboard. Also, foreign fishermen who have in the hast canefit sable fish off the West Coast of the P.S. will be told they cannot take any this year, but might fish without limit in the Bering Sea-

These figures do not mean there were ever-2,700 foreign fishing vessels off 10.8 coasts at one time. Last year the numbers varied from 970 in June to 240 in December.

Coast Guard officers say they will manage well enough until fully-equipped because the Coast Guard was already protecting fishing on the confinental shelf, which at some points extend out to 200 miles.

This means that the guard may loand a vessel to sec if it is illegally taking fish off the continental shelf, notably lobsters and singerabs. This happens about 25 times a year, and violators are subject to having their ships seized or paying a \$500,000 fine.

In addition to the new 200-mile limits established by the Fishermen's Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the Coast Guard patrola the three-inite territorial waters, which are regarded us sovereign 11.S. territory, and a 12-mile configuous zone.



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> tional director of Odyssey. The children are filmed or photographed performing

But the protests and other recent actions to curh such pornegraphy could end up "a loslog battle," says Patrick Itealy of the National District Attorneys Association. Amhignous court ridings on just what constitutes pornography are likely to make prose-

entions difficult, he adds.

other questions being mised include: (i) To what extent are the children participating voluntarity; (2) Are current federal laws appb-

pornography.

opments are these: tribution of pornographic materials involving young chil-

Feb. 12 a man suspected of making pornographic films involving young children was killed in Houston in a aboot-

out with police there. · An Itlinois house subcommittea on obscenity plans a hearing this month on child pomography to try to team if such materials are being published end circulated in Chieago. State Rep. Robert E. Mann says the hearings could ZURICH 1 tightoning alate statutes against contributing to the de-

> a call for new laws. A federal law making use

Monitor "Prosecution to elready possiblo under existing laws advertisers value your appreciation

pending on the subject, Mr. Reclor adds

Children in sex films

protested

Ity Robert M. Cress Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor A drive is under way ut

several states to stop the up-

of children in pornographic films and publications. Latest of these efforts was the picketing Feb. 14 (Valentine flay; of bookstores in several cities across the country said to be selling such materials. The protests were organized by Orlyssey House, on anti-child-abuse ur-

ganization in New York. Children as young as three years of age have been usedfor such purposea. And the publication and distribution of these materials have become big husiness, says Dr. Jodianne Densen-Gerber, na

sexual acts.

Bot Mr. Healy dismisses the argument that prosecutions could violate First Amendment freedoms, "A lot of the stidf can't be pawned off as act," he says.

cable to use of children in

Among recent • This month 12 people were arrested in New York in connection with an investigation into the dis-

linquency of a minor - or to

of children in pornography a felony ta needed, says Carl Perian, former staff director for a congressional committee on pornography and juvenite delinquency. John Rector, coonsel tor the Senate aubcommittee on juvenile delliquancy, disagrees:

against contributing to the delinquency of a mulor." Masnwhile people have the right to not purchase a book or magazino, 'l he says No federal legistetion la

Biologists have learned to many a lew years ago. They recognize that careless use of directly the genetic blueprints that genetic rewrite power could produce test tube mon-How fast, under what safeguards he safety guidelines were worked ont. Last year, the Na-

The issue is not whether this won rogists and the general public into the most for-reaching proceed, but whether it will progression they have and since the 19th-century debates

the wind suggest:

trade, seems to him to typify a hasty eagerness in all will flow from this research. be on this newfound ability without thinking he to materstand what excites the hologists, you have to

rs, microbes that might be flangerous. They held back-

Nevertheless, pursuit of this research promises to bring r Darwin's theory of evolution, as the following straws

Friends at the Earth are preparing to make this rerelia major national lasne. The British-U.S. ecological emphasizes both the potential environmental hazards nadvertently creating dangerms organisms and the nn-Staft writer of The Christian Science Monitor President Community Processes raised Dr. Sinsbermer.

Local and state governments are beginning to express Itaheri Shisheimer, chairman of the biology of the concern. Last year, New York State's Attorney Genthe California Institute of Technology, shook his brief held hearings on the safety of this research. California 'I hadu't anticipated anyone would do it," to adding legislative hearings this year. And in a significant geelopment, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a pre-cident-He was referring to experiments in which the strong move, has clamped control on all such research carof genetic material from two different kinds at Jacob at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute

ulpulate directly the genetic intormation that model water calling for federal regulation of the research, the little issue, from safety to long-ronge wisdom, will prob-

purtant, slugle advance for landogists since the mar; Meanwhile, the biologists themselves appear more con-With it, they can isolate the genetic blueptids of kelenical with avoiding delay in their research than with pulpgaulsins. They can translate those hipermisindeal/reperensions, As Maxine Singer of NIII, one of the aucan dissect, reorganize, and rewrite them. AME: buts of the safety guidelibes, explained at a congressional combine parts of the blueprints of different organisms in December: to biologists, the hazards of this 30k seem "speculative and improven." The researchers.

With such an awesome ability to interfere whele said, have shown "good sense and openness. The only evolution in their hands. Dr. Sinshelder says ben surse nor is to proceed with printence and continue tising his colleagues to proceed with canton, but the bal it builted knowledge to light our way." The alternative, none experiment he cited, known as a "shogo op added, is to delay indefinitely the benefits of knowledge

low a little about the material they're working with - the Therever, Dr. Smitheinter admils he is a look melle molecule. They call it DNA (for densyrhomacleie Must biologists in this field feel they have done bight). It looks like a long, twisted steptadder. Its sides are to society by submitting to a self-imposed research laugar, its rungs of four different varieties of the type of benical known as a base. Just as the dots and dashes of lorse code encode information that can be read by a telefapher, so do the sequences of these four bases encode infination that can be read by the chemical machinery of ing cells. This is the genetic information that, according

forment genetic theory, underlies the development, form,

a lunction of all organisms, from hacteria to humans,

is passed on from generation to generation.

loss of this information determines which proteins a cell sand when it mukes them. Any specific sequence of bases that encodes the information for one apecilic is called a genc. The blucprint of a almple bactemay have a thousund genes, while the geno content of DNA runs into the millions.

three decades of research, blologiats know the alin the genetic code. They know something about the hand variety of a few dozen sentences, and can even e simple sentences. But they don't know the rules of position. Until recently, they had no systemalic way of at the relationships of the millions of significant difbits of the DNA blueprints in higher cells and organve years hove swort awoy this limitation.

Biologists have found chemical scissors (they call them restriction enzymes) which eot DNA molecules at specific points. The snipped-out fragments can be welded together to form new DNA molecules, new genetic hlueprints, and inserted into laboratory-bred bacteria, where they are copied and humled down to each new generation.

Viruses often ueed

As these organisms multiply, doubling say every 20 mlnules, so, ton, does the DNA increase. In this way, genes wanted for sludy can be produced in large quantity. Thousands of billions of Identical copies of auch genes can be produced for datailed chemical and biological studies, something impossible with older genetle techniques. This is the process, as blologists relate it;

Somethnes researchers use interoscopic organisms catted viruses to carry genes into bacteria. A virus is a tiny life form, consisting largely of DNA, that can bisert its DNA into a living cell. That viral DNA then communideers the cell's chemical prachinery for its own purposes. Using their chemical seissors, genetic engineers sulp away purts of a virus's DNA and substitute bits of foreign DNA they want to study. The virus then carries this Into laboratory-bacterial cells, where the loreign DNA produces its characteristle proteins and is itself multiplied as the hacteria repro-

Another way to get foreign DNA into a bacterium, is to use something radied a plasmil, This is a circular piece of DNA, found naturally in bacteria, that can penetrate bacteria from the outside. Again, genetic engageers use their chemical seissors to snip out a bit of the circle which they then replace with the material they want to study.

At a stroke, these techniques of "recombinant DNA," as they are called, have removed the todogists' old frustration. at not being able to manipulate genetic blueprints directly This has raised visions of getting at diseases biologists think have a genetic base. It has created hopes of failuring gene-shuffled bacteria to produce such commercially valuable chemicals as insulin cheaply and in large quantities. If has also hispired visions of redesigning food crops to make their own fertilizer and he more productive

The short, to under the recent report of the Princeton Pinversity Biohazards Subcommittee: "This discovery has genbiologists. . . . [it] will have at least as profound an influence on the life sciences as has the discovery of the basic structure and function of DNA."

Two-edged sword recognized

But just as biologists were eagerly seizing this marvelous new research tool, they realized they were grasping a twoedged sword. It do-it-yourself genetics could create interesting new forms of DNA, il could also creale monsters, microbes never before known on Earth that might pose dangers for plants, animals, or people.

Thus, in 1974, biologists imposed their voluntary moratorium, which ended with release of the NIII guidelines last year. These guidelines rely on a combination of good housekeeping, physicol containment, and a form of biological birth control to keep potentially dangerous organisms isolaled in the laboratory.

Physical requirements run on an increasingly strict acale from Pl to P4 ("P" for precautionary). Pl and P2 are more or less normal facilities for microbiotic research. P3 and P4 are much tighter facilities with littered air and water, negative air pressure to prevent drafts leaking outside. and other auch measures. Al their airictest, these requirements equal those of biological warfare laboratories, or of the lunar receiving laboratory at Houston, which was built lo conjoin any allen nrganisms Apollo salronauls might

Biological containment, runs on a senie from EK1 to should proceed, and in what the public work.

EK3. Those refer to increasingly enleabled forms of bac should proceed, and informed consent of the public. teria, used as experimental hosts, which are supposedly not nble to survive outside the laboratory.

Biologiste accept guidelines

A complex set of rules specifics which typos of exas increasing the virulence of known pathogens of making microbes more resistant lo antibiotics. . .

Most biologists soom satiafied with the guidalines, to judge from o survey of biologist mombers of the Feder-

ation of American Scientists. The results showed 64 percent thought the guidelines were about right, 23 percent thought they could be more strict, and 10 percent considered them too confining. Nevertheless, the guidelines continue to draw

For one thing, they aren't universal. While NIH supports most academic research in hlotogy - and while the Department of Defense, Energy Research and Development Administration, and National Science Foundation have adopted them - the guidelines do not cover industry or laboratories with independent funding and do not have the force of law. There is growing pressure for Congress to write the guidelines into a universally applicable faw.

Secondly, a few critica, of which Dr. Sinsheimer is the leading example, point out that the guidelines are narrowly concerned with safety. They say nothing about the broader implications of this research. Dr. Sinshelmer made this point at the seminar at which Dr. Singer spoke, a session sponsored by the congressional Environmental Study Youference and the Scientists' Institute for Public Information.

"The NIII guidelines," be explained, "floot deal with gene fransler across species barriers in general, Consider what's hivolved, an insect DNA cut into thousands of pieces any or all of which are inserted note bacteria and multiplied. It is assumed there is no danger. I don't know there is no danger, and as far as I know neither does anyone

'We lack the knowledge'

"The gaddelines." be continued, "reflect a statle view of nature as wholly number our control and of our own evaluhonory tucke as secure. Is it that secure? I'm concorned about irreversible processes. We lack the knowledge, both of the scientific and the social Impacts of this work, to be confident that this new knowledge will not lead to disastrous consequences.

A flord criticism is that the gublelines allow researchers to use a type of bacteria called E coll (Eschericloa coli). commonly found in the human intestine. Right now, there is no alternative. E coll is the traditional laboratory bacteria. As Dr. Singer explained, E. coli's habits are thoroughly known. It could take years to develop an afternative organism, if indeed one could be found. Novertheless, guideline erated enormous intellectual excitement among molecular critica, including the Environmental Protection Agency, would like to see a vigorous research program to develop an alternative organism that is not so intimately associated with human beings.

Public excluded

The final criticism of the guidelines may be the most sigrdficant. They were drawn up by biologists for blologists with Illtle input from the public. This is the point that citizens groups such as Friends of the Earth or the Scientists' Institute for Public Information seize most strongly. This is the Issue that was put to the test in Cambridge, Massachu-

After stormy public hearings by the city council, a citizens committee that did not include one DNA biologist studied the matter thoroughly. Last month, it issued its report recommending that recombinant DNA research be allowed in Cambridge. This was to be done under the NIH guidelines with certain stricter provisions attached. The most significant of these added provisions would be establishment of a permanent citizen watchdog committee to oversee all such research in the city. Now enacted into law, It will aet a precedent for grass-roots participation in direction of this research that could have wide repercussions.

There is no longer any issue as to whether or not the biologists will go ahead. Somewhare between 100 to 200 laboratories in the United States or overseas already have this research in progress, according to Dr. Singer. The Issue

It will be a long and contiming dialogue between experts and laymen. As the Princeton University Biohazurds Subcommittee noted with prophetic vision:

periments require what combinations of physical and biological containment. Some experiments judged especially today's world is from thet of 60 years ogo. Many areas of dangerous are banned altogether. These include such things our present energy intensive technology could give way to

home

<u>financial</u>

Be a spender - strange but logical advice

World Bank to lend Albania

stitution and home rule.

aid program for its backward oreas.

The world economy is in an odd situation. Except for a few oil-rich nations, all countries should be living beyond their means. They should be racking up debts in a grand monner.

This is not because extravagance is normally a notional virtue. Rather, it is n necessity because the world has not yet adjusted fully to the huge priroleum price bnosts imposed by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Commentary

The oil-importing countries are not yel able to pay their ail bills. Thus they must pile up their debts while the OPEC countries continue to build up their foreign assets.

Morgan Guaranty Bank, in its latest issue of World Financial Mnrkets, reckons that lhe OPEC nations' international payments surpluswas cut in half in 1975 from the initial \$66 billion surplus of 1974. This was achieved because the OPEC astions rapidly increased their imports and the oil-importing countries restrained their pelroicum demand, through ra-

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of

The Christian Science Monltor

Yugoslavia's biggest and poorest minority -

nearly one million Albanians in Kosovo prov-

ince in south Serbla - stand to benefit from a

new \$56 million devstopment losn from the

The loan will be applied to a drainage and ir-

rigation project affecting 50,000 acres of

mainly private farmlands in Kosovo, tt will

speed agricultural modernization, give an im-

mense boost to production, and ensure drinking

woter aupplies for the first time to many new

Kosovo was one of the most neglected areas

in the pre-war Yugoslav kingdom and in south-

east Europe generally. Today things are much

better. But it still lags behind the rest of Yugo-

slavia, and it is politically aensitive about its

Albanians in Kosovo outnumber Serbs

whose torebeara ran the mineral-rich province

as a "colony" from Belgrade - by more than

small urban communities.

Besten lion measures.

Last year, Murgnn Guaranty estimates, the OPEC surplus rose somewhat to an estimated \$38 billion. This was because aome OPEC connlries, running short na funds, slowed the rise in their Imports. Others had frouble expanding their imports because of labor shortages, or bottlenecks in harbors or other Irsusportation fsclittles. Alsu, oll-importing nations were building up their petroleum inventories in anticipation of a price hike.

Morgan Guaranty forecasts that the OPEC surplus will resume its downtrend this year.

Assuming that imports to OPEC nations increase 10 percent per year and that petrolcum prices rise no faster than the price of those linports, Morgan Gusrenty calculates thei OPEC's overall surplua could decline from an esilmated \$32 billion this year to less than \$20 billion by 1980. This surplus will be concenirated almost entirely in Saudis Arabia, Kuwalt, and the United Arab Emirales.

That will be progress. But it is still a surplua that will have its counterpart in the deficits of the oil-importing countries.

The difficulty now is that these deficits must

Ald, however, has not yet caught up with

population growth, which is sill more than

threc times the Yugoslav aversge. Per capita

income is only one-third of the national sver-

This continued economic inferiority and its

The problem is sggrsvated by the "concern"

often professed by neighboring Albania, whose

Stalinisi-inclined leadership shows no interest

in more than cool, minimal confacta or trade

In this dual economic-political context the

exchanges with Yugoslavia.

sge, and per capila output only about \$500 an-

nually (one-quarter of the instional average).

attendant political sensitivity worry Belgrade.

be shared among the non-OPEC nations. This fully. It is expected to run a \$4 billion cance goes against the conservative grain of some account deficit this year. major natinns, who see balance-of-payments deficits as something to be avoided. They don't want to be delitur nations.

That Is why Vice-President Walter Mondale. during his whirlyind tour of industrial nation billion last year, down from a high of \$455 capitals, urged Japan and West Germany to lion in 1975. run un bigger current account deficits. In effect, he said, lousen up your pockethooks. Be-

More often the United States is urging other countries to restrain their spemling. It had that would then share the delit burden. advice for Britain Isst fall, for Instance.

But the fact is that current second surpluses are persisting in Germany, Japan, the Nettierlands, and Switzerland, Morgan Guarsaly estimates these four nations will be in the black by nearly \$8 billion this year.

would be in the red by \$3.5 billion the bank fig-

(A nation's current account measures trade in merchandise and services, certain private remittances, and economic aid. It is part of the total balance of psyments accounts which also include capital transactions.)

The United States is sharing the debt burden

\$56 million

four to one. Now the province has its own conthat priority. It will finance half the cosl of the In the last decade federal investments built drainage-irrigation project; Belgrade will pay factorics, roads, schools, and a university. The sroa received one-third of Yugoslavia's whole Individual beneficiaries will be the 35,000

people, mostly Albanians, farming an srea at present yielding an annual 80,000 lons of fruit snd vegetables. The crop estimate for 1981 is a half-million tona, including new cereal production, and a doubled output of livestock providing 18,000 tons of meal for lown markets each

It is the World Bank's second large loan fur Yugoslsv agricultural improvement within a year. Previously it had granted \$50 million tnward a nationwide "green plan" to bolster callle-breeding ami other programs and to eslablish new farm centers in both the state and private sectors.

This time, there is an accompanying loun, World Bank loan is of particular importance; also of \$56 million, to help build roads in other the Yugoslavs have given Kosovo top priority underdeveloped areas.

Europe: will it be faster by train?

Special correspondent of The Christlan Science Monitor

traffic in the 1990s.

trates the advantoges and disadvantages of the

gers in 1982, culting the present distance of 320 and with the preference most travelers have miles in 265, and the time, city center to city for heing able lu move about freely an route, center, from a hours 27 infaltes to 2 hours; its give the ambillous relivage of the continent will travel at 160 m.p.h. The naw French TGV even though all are nationalized - the faeling

A special French rall line for trains traveling st t60 m.p.h. and a German air-cushloned Irain at 312 m.p.h. (if only a safe way can be found to slop it) are indicalive of the fight being waged between Europe's raliroads and airlines for the continent's middle-distance passenger

Indeed, the new Paris-Lyons line well Illusrailways in their fight with the planea.

200 m.p.h., will be limited in a moximum 185 but will average 132 m.p.h. start to stop. The railways begin with the bosic ndvaninge

of city-center stationa that climinating the often long fringe journeya and early arrivel requirements of the planes. However, they have suffered from the fact that the investors had always ordered their engineers to touch the maximum possible number of citles en route. The resultant zigzagging, and in many cases o polley of taking the easiest, even if the longost, line, made journey ilmes unnecessarily long.

But some short culs, new fast trains such os the French turbolrains and Ihoir TGV, and new quiet passenger cara, combined with the fact il trains are seldom hampered by weather (trains of vory great spaed) capable of up to that thay can beal the airlines lo all short- and niddle-distance paasenger traffic.

Passenger-miles on the Freoch main lines rose to 27.5 billion in 1976, s startling increase of 62.8 percant since 1960. Tha German gain for the same years was 4.3 percent. Lika the United Stales, Britain showed a heavy drop -19.3 percent in the 16 years. Nor did the use of the automobile, bus or undorground railways prevent lile French suburban rall traffic from increasing at about the same rate, rising by 67

As of now, the nonoil producing, less denoped countries, in effect, are absorbing at debts that counterbalance the OPEC surples Their collective delicit was an estimated a

If the imbistrial countries with surned would step on the gas somewhat economicals they would import more raw materials at other products from the poorer countries. The

"Think of the world economy os sunit" to dersecretary of State-designate Richard 1 Cooner neged last week after his relum for the Mondale trip.

Japan and West Germany, said Mr. Coope, have "a small-country psychology." They have If they were sharing the debts properly, they to develop a "big-country psychology" in which they take some responsibility for the total and ronment, including running up intermitted

It sounds strange. But it is excellent beic

Where in Germany can you buy the weekly international edition of



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How to make a happy cook — grow better beetroot

MULCH TO

COVER BULB

1" sifted soll

for seedbed

Shredded leaf/straw-so

Lecale FUX

soil mixture

By Peter Tonge

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weymouth, Msssachusetts It took me s good many seasons to really appreciate the beet for what it is a three-in-one type of vegelsble, s genuine "must" for even the smallest of plots. Limit me to a window box and I would still sneak in a beel or two somewhere.

Served hot, the beet ts s rich red tasle treat adding a touch of sweetness to the nicol that is matched only by sweet potsto, corn, and English peas at their best. Served cold, it adds a new dimension to a tossed salad and makes s delectable pickle when marinsted for n few hours in vinegar. If that is not enough, its lenves can be served as a green - the perfect substitute for Swiss chard or spinach. Cnn snyone ask more of a vegetable?

It is relatively simple to grow, ton. Frost tolerant, it is one of the first vegetables to be sown in spring (nine go in along with earrots and cabbage) and one of the last to come out in fall. Il thrivea best in good rich loam but will grow moderately well in most solls.

Soil preparation

t mix shredded leaves, compost, or old manure, and a little wood ash or line inlo the top few Inches of sall and ton this off with an inch-thick tayer of linely sifled soll to provide a smooth seed hed. I sealter the seed a few inches apart over a broad row and press them into the soil by walking over them on a plank. Then I cover the bed with a one-quarter to onehalf inch isyer of slitted composi.

Each beel seed is actually a fruit containing several minuscule seeds. Su it is not uncommon for one "frult" to germinate into as many as six beet seedlings. Thinning is a necessity. When the plants are 4 to 6 inchea tall, tldn to an inch or so

7 3 9 M process.

apart and use Hie Thinnings as beet greens. At this stage the tender young leaves make a parlicularly delicious dish.

Thin again when the roots are obout tha size of a radish (boil the beets, steam the tops, and combine the two for a gourmet vegelable dish). Continua the thinning pro-

Around the

cess until the plants are about 4 to 6 inches apart. In other words, harvesting from the beet hed is an almost continuous

For a succession, sow every two weeks from early spring to early summer in the North. A lole-summer sowing can produce a good crop of medium sized beels for a

Cold-weether vegetable

liccis graw best la cool weather and should oever go short of water. Mulch heavily after the second thinning to keep soil cool and moisl. At this stage sprinkle more woodash lightly over the plants to

supply additional potash and water it in. Do not apply the ash too thickly or it will burn the leavea.

Most beet varieties mature about 80 days sfter germinstlun.

There is also a large slow-growing beel, often called a winter keeper, which is worthy of attention. Ptanted in the late apring, it matures by fall into roughshaped bulbs 4 to 6 inches across. Il is often grown for winter atorsge and is particularly sweet because one of its parents is the sugar beet.

The only pest that bothers my beets is s leat inlinor that lunnels its way between the outer membranes of the leat. It nilnes the leaf, in other words. Check regularly and squeeze the ntteeted part of the leaf between thumb and foretinger tu crush the burrowing grab.

In brief

Soll: Light growing medium allows large bulbs to develop. Dlg in ennipost and orgaide matter. Avoid fresh monure. Top seed bed with an inch of sifted soil.

Planting: Sow in broad rows about the some lime as you plant carrots and cabbage. Cover seeds with one-quarter to one-hall luch of sifted compost or soil.

Culture: Keep soil moisl with regular waterings during dry weather. Mulching after the second thinning will keep down weeds and relain soil moisture. Thin regularly from the moment beet plants are large enough to eat as greens. Combine thinning regularly until remaining beets are 4 to 6 inches apart.

Harvesting: With beets this is a continnous process. Pull for use as greens only when beets are a few inches tall; thereafter, harvest for both beets and greens. Though not as hardy as carrots, beels can be stored in the ground for aeverat months under a thick insulsting blankel of leaves

Job for tomorrow's computer: a robot to fit you with new shoes

By Andreas and Annette de Rhoda Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Massachusetts Some day, oot far off, if one top experi is right, you will be able to design and customtallor your own pair of shoes, your owo clothing, and even your own daily news ssrvice.

The key to all this, of course, will be the computer, or, rather, a robot-like contraption controlled by a computer. So, at any rata, saya Prof. Michael L. Dertouzos, a leading robot specialist and director of the Laboratory for Computer Science at Massachusetts Institute

"The computer may permit ua consumers to have our cake and eat it, too," saya Dr. Derlouzos. "I see a reversal in the trend toward las placed oo us. No longer need we eat from the same kind of plates, sit on the same kind of rhairs, dress in the same clothea, or even read he same selection of news.

"We'll be able to tailor everything - wilhout osing the low-cost banefits machine production has brought us.

"Say you walk into the individualized shoe factory of tomorrow, most likely an elegant Restroom or studio: You sit down, strap your fool into a kind of box until you feel just the ight lension and fit. The machine automalially measures your foot, more exactly than it could ever be measured now, and out pops a ard with your maasuremanta.

"You insert that card, along with your credit. ard, in a atyle-selector, That machine displays you a range of choices many times larger hao you'd find anywhere today. This is be-lause the shoes can be stored in the form of law materials rather than as finished products. Now you plok the style you like. Instantly, e selector displays to you, on a color acreen, kacily how that shoe would look on your foot. You can start making special adjustments

might even consult with the atore's shoe de- and ask: 'What have you got?'

"When you've made your final decision, you push s builon: In an adjscent room, a complex assembly machina, programmed with the information you've been feeding it, goes to work, Il does the whole process, picking the sheats of lealher or plastic from the shelves, cutting them, sewing them, gluing than. It shouldn't lake longer than six to ten minutea."

How close is such technology to reality?

"All the components we need are here today, at least in basic form, with just one excepilon: the programmable sssembler that has the visual Information input it needs for certain operations and for inspecting its work." Once the programmable assembly robot is

done in clothing, according to Dr. Dartouzos. "You'll design any dress or sull you want in

the style, the size, the color, and the material you want. It would fit so perfectly the one problem you'll bave laft is watching your waisline," the professor explains.

Many other consumer products, from tableware to full-sized houses, will be capable of

being custom-designed and built with suob a technology, Dr. Dertouzos adds. Consumer choices could be individualized indirectly by what he calls "reverse advertis-

"Within teo years or less, you'll be abla to buy a remarkably powerful bome computer for the price you now pay for a Ty set," he predicts. "It will be used for many different purposes, including control of your appliances for optimal anergy use, for education, and for entertainment. One of its most valuable functions will be to the you hito a network of product in-

"Suppose you're looking for a boal 16 feet long with certain special characteristics, in the price range between \$2,000 and \$3,000 You all juice sounds too ordinary let's call it as

like adding a bulton or an ornament. You simply type this information into your terminal

"You will get an answer from the huge elecsumers would have greater and more imme-service." diate influence on product policy."

Another form of Individualizing consumar choices is already technologically feasible: the individualized news service received at home.

"Suppose you are, like myself, interested in things Greek," the professor said. (Dr. Dertouzos, a native of Athena, alili vialts there each summer to see his parents).

UPI, Reuters, Agence France-Presse - carry that has to do with Greece. You are hooked into these aervices. As the news comes over tronic catalog, containing not only one manu- the wire, your terminal picks out everything fscturer but of all those that are interested in related to Greece. When you want it, you push your request. You'd be gatting a boat much a button and your tarminal, out of ita memory closer to what you really want. Also, con- storage, delivers your personalized daily news

"News filtering" as be calls it, is one way in which Dr. Dertouzos believes society must try to select and channel the "flood of raw and unstructured information" that has built up over the past decadaa and whose volume keeps growing. "We're being bombarded with loformation and we feal the need for something to help us digest Il and to serve our interests and "All you have to do is tell the machine you needs more specifically. The range of individwant to see everything like wire services - AP, ualization of consumer selection is enormous."

the Germans do: "liquid fruit." Anyone like me, who is bored with the tack of variety when

ordering a nonalcoholic drink will find these

liquid fruits a delight, And It's a pleasant sur-

According to German law, preservotives and

prise to read the label and find they are ab-

Germany's new drink: liquid fruit

solutely pure.

By Margaret Thoren Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In an anlique German recipe book there is a charming illustration showing three cheruhim bustly at work pressing succulent black currents into a ruby juice, a nectar to complement some German ambrosis, no doubl, it is a romantic scene, and a far cry from the ultramodern methods used in the German fruit drink industry today, except that the haw prod-

ucts must be, to my mind, every bit as good. Amber apfelsaft, the slandard German apple juice; birnensaft, a mellow paar jujce; and traubensaft, a apperb, crystal clear juice pressed from Bayarian muscatel grapes, are some of the juices recommended by the German Fruit Juice Advisory Sorvice.

coloring are strictly "verboton." Some failts, however, especially herry types need a boost to their sweetness, so a singular solution additive is permitted; but that is all.

Part of the beauty of these products, espe-ofally those distributed in Britain by Lating Drinks, is the packaging. Mock wood cut lebels set off the green glass bottles which have a wine celler look shout them but allow no doubt about seeming to be what they aren't; "free from alcohol" is marked prominently in back!

ROMANIA Belgrade YUGOSLAVIA ADBANTA

position.

service chargas. (c) = commercial rate. .

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Foreign exchange cross-rates

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The man who changed into TV's Lord Bellamy

Public confuses actor with his role

By Heten Buhn Jordan

Lundon

After a day on the set of "Upstairs, Downstairs," David Langton, who plays Richard Bettarny, has been stopped in the street by Londoners inquiring solicitously about liazel, Joines, niece Georgina, and Lady Marjorie.

This is not as atrange as it sounds, when one realizes that David Langton and his wife actually reside on Eaton Place, Belgravia, directly across from the house used for exterior shots in the BBC series that is now playing in

Interview

The Langtons live, in fact, in a pillared townhouse that is virtually identical to the "Upstaira, Downstairs" house. Their living room corresponds architecturally to the Bellamy morning room, where so much of the series' action takes place.

The real street number of the house used on "Unstairs. Downstairs" is 65, but for the show, o simple strip of black electricion's tape transforms it into t65 Enton Place, TV home of the Beliamys and their falthful downstatrs re-

On the day I chotted with David Langton at hia spacious, duplex flat, the strtp of btack tape was in place acrose the street, and videotaping was in high gear on customarily sedate Eaton Place, atill one of London's most fashionable

The Langtons' balcoay - aton a portico common to the rows of while houses on Ealon Place - provided an excellent view of the action below.

Dressed in ctothes of the 1920s, extras stood in clusters awaiting their calls, skie by side with small groups of London unlookers. Star Jean Marsh, as Rose, looked rather jaunty in a skirt just covering her knees. High, coachlike cars of antique vintage idled at curbside, ready for eucs, along with a horae-drawn mitk car and blcycle-mounted butcher boy. Policemen eased regular midday treffic ihrough Eaton Ptace, reluciant to cut it off entirety until the moment of the "take." With deft tashings of leafy branches, stagehanda lurned a parking meter into e tree, and quick daubings of black paint obscured a street line that wouldn't have existed during Bellamy daya in Belgravia.

Surrounded by cables

Here and there on the street and aldewalk rested great lengths and coils of cable, the esaentiai connection belween portable video camera and London Weekend Television's outside broadcast van.

"Stand by," commanded slege manager bile unit. Positioned in the middle of the street, Eric - totally efficient, forever unflappable rhised a while handkerchief alon, a signal bit. readiness for all. When he lowered tt, extras began airolling, the old cars ground into gear. The acenc had begun, Suddenly - through the magic of months of research and preparation - It was June 12, 1830, the day of Georgina's Looking the part

Downstairs" season in the United States. It was scheduled to be the last (doubless to tha the effect was rather like immarsion in a scichagrin of mora than 15 million viewars in Ehgland, and considerably more than 50 million in the United Kingdom, Finland, Itoliand, Portugal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, France, Anatria, Ger-

many, and the United Staten).

But "There is talk of another series," David Langton said somewhat comfortingly during our interview. "Whether we'll do it or not, I



David Langton ae Lord Bellamy in TV seriee 'Upstairs, Downstairs'

our conversation.

Langton admires the character ha plays, dc-

Given this affinity with the character he por

Langton has found playing in "Upstairs, Down-

stairs" a rewarding and happy experienca. Ha

attributes his casting in the Beilamy part

largely to luck, however. "I walked into John

Whitney (John Hewkesworth's partner in Sa-

glita Productions) one day at my club, and

hore I em after five years still working in one

of the most successfut televiaton sertos ever

made, simply because I walked into that man

a ttilc tike his wife, Lady Marjorle."

don'i know, but there's telk. And a stage mustcel is now in the works in the United Stalaa."

On Ealon Place, meanwhlla, David Langlon pondered the matter of aging the characters in "Upsiairs, Downstaira," which began in the early 1900s and reaches the late 1920s at the end of series five. "If I ware 50 in 1903, I would. now be ebout 76 or 78, if I aged with the Umes," he musad. "Then, if we want on after agea of ttudson, Mrs. Bridges and mysclf, we'd all be about 95. But we don't have to age. We're simply aymbols telling the atory of the Beliamy family.

"And not one crilic," he hastened to point out, "has said, 'Surely we should aee a few more gray haira on old Beltamy!'

Dressed in one of Richard Bellamy's impec-This scene is part of the current "Upstairs, cably tailored suits, actor Langion eaemed so much the snave and handsomo Bellamy that ance fiction time-warp. Compounding the impression was the occasional appearance of other members of the caat: Datay, tintar and much prelifier than she appears on acreen; Georgine, radiant in a lete '20s wedding gown of bias-cut satin, complemented by a forehead-hugging "head band" fashlonable at that time.

Acting in the family "Acting is basically precarious becausa there are far more actors than jobs. That has stairs, Downstairs' script writers always been, ibough it's aasier now because there is considerable work in talevision. We're Much as Richard Bellamy might do, Langton

The youngest of David Langton's three as has bankerings to become an actor, thee he's in the rent estate business. Along with warnings about the chancy life of so sets, Langton has told him, "Go find oul about? You've got real estate up your sleeve, so mi the other out of your system."

hattling professions, like tow, where you have

to go out and find your briefs."

tangton's eldest son, Simon, has joined he in show business, working his way up toose floor manager to director, one of the most est ative and artistle positions in the British tele vision hierarchy. Simon Langton, character ized by John Hawkeswnrib as "one of the mos talented directors we've got," directed by episodes in series five of "Upstairs, Deas

As he spoke of working with Simon, David Langton brightened noticeably and revealed eandidly, "During the first program, t ass rather self-conscious, but on the last one eserything came together very well & wite very happy with each other."

Meeting the Queen Mother

hespite drawbacks, the life of an actor perficutarly a successfut one - apparently dos have its perquisites. David Langton tells d being asked to meet the Queen Mother and long age. At first he demurred, saving, "I'm afrait I'd be frightfully sliff, unless there were often people there." The friend who had invited him insisted: "Tit, come on - she's the easiest person in the world."

So Langton discovered, "The Queen Mother ls so charming, so relaxed and slaple," b said, "that you don't feet for a second hat parhave to make an effort with her.

"She knew all about 'Upstairs, Downslain' und, in fuel, miores it," Langton recount "When I talked about the relationship of a stairs' and the servants, the Queen More sald, 'th our housebolds, we have the sacproblems with our servants. We have to ke after their troubles and upsets. We're to close to them. I'm defighted that so much ? the world is seeing this piece of English life.

Emiling the story with a description of the Queen Mather (tiny, tovely skin, blue eyes 🕬 ruther a twinkle, diamonds and pearls the gulls' rggs"), Laugton anolyzed her abiliyu just people at ease. "It's doing practically will ing; it's behaving as if the conversation is been guing on for an hour. It's training - 18 inscinnting to wntch, as on actor."

Annihor fan of "Upsiairs, Dowostairs" his royal househald is the Queen herself, Sais odmilted publicly that this is her favorite pregram," sald Langton. wetcomed them with a amile, then returned to

This fact contrasts interestingly with Dovit Langton describes os "a sort of bism about television" in England The colled belter classes sey they watch of the scribing him aa a "aelf-made man, a country paraon's son who made good under his own ally - a bit of Ascot, a bit of least sleam. To be accepted in London in those daya don't think it's really done lo with a background like Beltamy's was no mean 'goggle box.' They become territor achievement; he didn't have the advantage of izing and say, Except, of course Downslairs." But you know joly watching often." trays, il'a not surpristng to learn lhat David

As Langton's scene came up on my exit cue approached. took it, beautiful Claire credibly romantic slory of her relatively cent meeting and merriege to David

Claire, a Canadian, was visiting her days in London. Naturally, they walched lipidal Downstalm !! Downstairs," which prompted claire's and ler to remark, "Wortdo"t II be wooder! you to meet a man like Richard Bell you to meet a man like Richard bear to Then one day, the story goes Clerk had ing tea with a friend on Eaton Place had langton, a neighbor, heppened to story the turn some books. Within the year were married (without any shelp from states Downwall and States Downwal at that moment, Luck plays an enormous part in acting, which it dooen't in many other pro-

Ealon Place may be one of the world romantic streets it must be lime better off now then we've ever been, but it's of the maxim that Paris is any still a procerious profession. It's one of those ... London a man a

Israel: ancient treasures come to light

By Juson Morris The Christian Science Monitor

Jernsalet "The hard work begins when the digging is finished!" said Prof. Yosef Aviram, head of the Hehrew University's Archaeological in-

That paradoxical remark summed up the scientific aspect of the endless july of discovering the tioly Land's architectural, anthropologicat, and scriptural past.

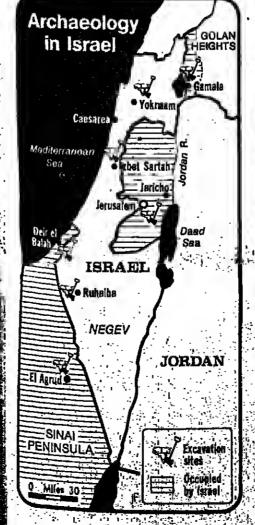
The seasoned archaeologist had no difficulty ticking off the main excavations under way in Israel and occupied territories - Sinal, the Golan Heights, Gaza Strip, and West Bank of the

"There is no place in the world with as many digs," he said. "There are between 60 and 70 this year. That compares to 16 or 17 in nearby Cyprus."

He refers to the nearby easiern Mediterranean Island as an ancient treasure trove for his overscas colleagues - Brilons, French, and Poles - but said II could hardly match Israel'a 6,000 known sites surveyed for prospective archaeological work.

The most striking projects are:

Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock, where more than a dozen strata of past civilizations have been uncerthed under the direction of Prof. Binyamin Mazar. The dlg with continue next season (despite UNESCO objections because the site ts located on occupied territory)





Archaeologists unearth aection of Jerusalem's Southern Walt

umler another israell archaeologist. Or. Maznr must devote his time to cataloging his tinds.

 The Old City of Aerusalem's reconstructed Jewish quarter, where Prof. Nahman Avigad found the majestic Cardo, a Roman avenue previously seen only on the mosnic map of the ancient synagogne in Medha, Jordan.

 tunciba, a remote desert oniat helleved to he the Bildical Rehovoth of the Negev, where Dr. Yoram Tsalrir discovered an elaborate church daling from the Byzantine period.

· Deir El Balah, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip, where Prof. Trude Dothan has heen examining a vast burial ground containing artifacts entombed by the Phillslines and other sca peoples who came here from Cyprus and Crele via Egypt, according to Dr. Aviram. These activities, eoch impreasive in its own

right, are more highlights of the varied archaeadogical work being conducted here, often with the assistance of volunteers from foreign untversitea, but under faraell acadamic and fiatd

Concurrently, the most famous of Israet's contemporary archaeologists, Prof. Ylgael Yadin this late father, Prof. Ellezer Lipa Sukenik, also of the Hebrew University, made one of the finds of the century - that of the Dead See Scrolla) has been apending the past eight years preparing the Tempte Scroll for publication. The scroll, found in 1967, is the latest and possibly the last of the famous Dead Ses Scrolls.

He must finish deciphering the scroll text and reconcile ila conicnis with Talmudical, Biblical, and philosophical material before he staris campaigning for the premiership at the head of his newly-formed political party, the Democratic Movement for Change.

Scroll written in Hebrew

The scroll, discovered by Badouin Araba in one of the myriad caves overtooking the Dead Sea - natural repositories used by the mysterioua Essene sect that existed when Jeaus came to the Holy Land - is written in Hebrew letters similar to those of the main Dead Sea

we bought it from them there." Aviram said. "Foreign colleges and universities are in "It contains a detailed description of the acc contains contact with unite seriangs for acc. we bought it from them there," Aviram said. ond Hebrew Temple, Information about how the ancient Judean army was organized and how its wars were fought, and a compendium of Jewish rotigious laws end regulations."

Avirem is particularly enthusiastic about tha recent emergence, thanks to archaeological spados, of several majestic winter pelaces. in cluding some built by King Herod at Jericho, the easle city at the southern tip of the Jordan

Aviram said he marveled both at the intricale water works and pools angineered by mombers of the Hasmoneon dynasty, - the last of the Hebrey ruling families — and at the Hip-podrome (race track) that existed there 2,000 years ago

Another sensation was caused by discovery of ancient Hebrew inscriptions in a fortress built at El-Agrud, deep in the Sinal Desert.

"This could revise our conception of where the smithern houndary of Judea should be drawn," Aviram said.

Excavations by Tel Ayly University archaeologist Moshe Kochavi also have produced startling linds: One of these was al lzbet Sartah, one and a half miles from Aphek-Antipatris and about 45 miles east of Tet Aviv. There, a Hebrew obecedury was found which adhers to almost the same letter order as that followed today. But the surprise was that the alphabet ent into the stone was engraved from lett to right Instead of the traditional flettrew right to

Gamaia rediscovered

in the Golan Heights, archaeotogist Shutaryahu Gutman, a kibbutz member who has a passion for tracing his country's past, located the long-sought city of Gamala. It was in this cliffside frontler community that the ancient Jaws first tried to fight off the invading Roman

There ere two categories of excavations in tsrael - those that are initiated by academic centera al Biblically-associated sites, and reacue digs authorized by the government's Department of Antiquities. The latter usually result from accidental encounters with subsurface artifacts on construction jobs.

One example is Jason'a tomb, a marvelously-preserved mausoteum built during the Second Tempte period. A building contractor literally bumped into it while preparing a foundation for an apartment house in Jerusalem'a Rehavia quarter.

The Antiquities Department sent archaeologist Lavi-Yilzhak Rahmani to conduct a scientific excavation. The result: a magnet for students of ancient history as well as loreign end locat lourists.

Aviram'e Institute has dacided to conduct a permanent training dig at Yokneam, at the northwestern edge of the Jezreel vatley. This will enable archaeology atudenta to probe a large tol (a mound formed by many layers of cities hullt over the ages) under faculty supervision. The tel is big enough for the work to "Bedouin Arabs brought it to Bethichem and last many three-summer-month segaona.

> cevations and credit courses," Aviram soid. noting that the same fa true of the Tel Aviv, Hatfe, and Beersheba Universities.

He sees the best prospect of continuing the archaeological research program through fiai-son with overseas hatitutions. One reason is that neither his university nor the Israeli Gov-ernment can muster the funds necessary to

carry on the various digs.
Mahpower from abroad was another asset.
With the expansion of the Largell economy and niclusion of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Shai Arabs in the general lebor force, hits inéreasingly difficult lo reoruit workers for ar-chaeological projects

"We rely on volunteers," Ayrram said. And If one can judge by the worldwide interest in experiencing direct contact with the material past here should be no shortage of them

Sexism in the laboratory

By Robert C. Cowen

A year and a half ago, Belty M. Vetter, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Cammiaston, looked at her job data and catted the role of women in science and engineering "shockingly small." Now that the data for 1975 have been digested into statistics, you can say the same thing

There appears to be an encouraging rend in that percentage galas of women in the higher technical fields outstrip those of men. But the base on which those percentages are working is so small. there's been fittle change in overall employment patterns.

Thus, in releasing its studies in mid-Jannary, the National Research Council (NRC) underscored the finding that wunnen PhDs to science and engineering continue to make tess money and find

Research notebook

themselves out of work more often than theb inate counterparts."

NRC found women made up about n percent of the 1975 science and engineering ductoral population. Their median salary was \$19,000 compared to \$23,500 tormen. All told, about 3 percent of the women PhDs were unemployed, compared to only 0.8 percent for men.

National Science Foundation (NSF) studies also show women playing a minor role, although their employment is rising at a higher rate than that of men. An NSF study of the academic world, released in December, ahowed employment of women had gatned 2t percent in engineering, 13 percent in aociat sciences, and il percent n psychotogy during 1975. Averaging over all fields, employment of women rose by 5 percent compared to 2 percent for men. An earliar NSF study of industry sbowed women gaining a 23 percent increase in emptoyment compared to 12 percent for men for the two-year period 1973-1975.

Put all that together and you get a picture of historic discrimination against women in technical work slowly beginning to yield. But why, when there has been ao much pressure for equat treatment, hasn't the visible progress been greater?

You might argue that, with all the goodwill in the world, employers can't reform the aituation quickly. It takes tima for enough women to acquire the work axperience, the higher degrees, and other such assets needed to make much impact: on statistics.

But that argument looks shabby in the

alight of an American Chemical Society Ballysis made last year, Evelt allowing for auch historicat factors, the ACS found ft couldn't fully explain the pay gap between men and women chemists.

Admittedly, the altuation is complax; and it does take tima for qualified younger women now coming into technical fielda to riso to the top: Admittedly, the percontage gains in emphyment show some progress is being made. There, never-theless, remains a smell of bias to the job statistics which is discouraging to women thinking about scientific or engineering careers Both the aclentific and the ongi-careers Both the aclentific and the ongi-look at employment practices in liner, fields and make sure gomen really are being pitered equal opportunity with ment NA THE POST OF THE PARTY OF

Nureyev: 'I am a Tatar, tender and brutal'

Superstar driven by need to dance

> By Jeffrey Robinson Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bailet superstar Rudolf Nureyev has e walk so well practiced and smooth that you have to look twice - not convinced the fical time that. Bryone can move so well.

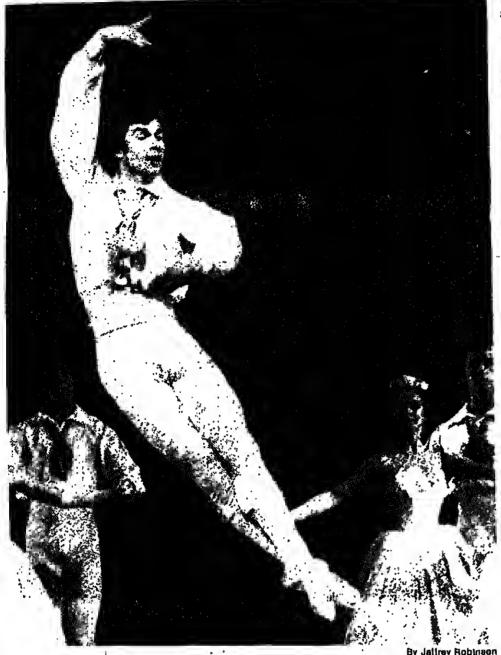
"When I was four years old," he says, "I used to donce and leap burefoot in the streets. By kindergerten I found inyself enchanted with the Bashkir doncers. I was taken to my first ballet performance when I was seven and I was brunded for life by whal I saw, I am menni to dance. It's what I believe. I dance. Nothing else matters."

His days are totally dominated by his obsession for dance. "I exercise when I gel up in the morning in a dance class for 75 minutes. And the work is so intense that I'm poaltive many professional othletes could never do it. I repeat my exercises, again and again and agein. When It is over, 1 am draiged."

The exercise period is followed by rehearsals - two to four hours' worth. He beenks at noon, and if there's to be an evening performance, he rehearses egain for an hour or so in the afternoon, "I dance on second wind. I practice, lire myself out, then come back to life. For me the stage is e batticground, I have to giva something exira, Perhaps something is dult. I do something about it. I gamble. I try to make the performance pulsete. That is everything, no?"

Now 39, Nureyev has been in the West for 16. years. Previously, ha had been with the U.S.S.R.'s Kirov Ballet and suffered a great deal of criticism while on tour with them fac breaking company regulations - notebly the one about socializing with foreigners. He feared he might have been sent back to the Soviel Union for his reheillousness, except that while in Paris he ilterally became the toast of the town. The reviews of his dancing said nothing less than "unbellevable."

The company prepared to leave Paris, tak- licemen and asked for esylum. ing their triumph to London. A plene was walting et Le Bourget. That's when the order came that Nureyev was indeed to return to the Soviet Union. Now fearing actistic banishment,



Ecstetic Nursyev at the height of a lasp - and his powers.

dancers, then dashed toward two French po-

"You, want me to be senilmental?" he saya about the atory of his flight to the West. "You would like toare, no?" A smila finally crosses Nureyav tooked one tast tima at his fellow story is not what most people would call aver-

age. Perhaps the most famous male dancer in the history of ballet, born to a noor Russian quick to catch fire. Wo ore ... 1 am .. 5, family, artistically threatened by the same government that provided him with his enrige 1 dance is who t un. And because 1 and 1. training, he now spends time dining with roy-

his lips after someone mentions to him that his . elty, and owns a villa on the French Riviern. "First you must understand some longerhad ply because I'm 30."

sentimentality. When you believe in g meidality you are masking a more funder tal troth. To be perfectly honest, I don't like the publicity that follows me whereast go. I enjoy jushing myself to the limits of endurance because that is the only way list how to dance, I must dance that way. Then licity? All of that means nothing, Many per are very sucprised when I tell them by don't even have a publicity agent Holly stars must have polificity agents. I'm a decit musi dance."

Then in an aside be adds, "I don't event!" to look at toyself or pictures of toyself. To say I am narelssistic. But you know, you was be limited pressed to find many mirrors in home.

No. he Insists, dancing is the only thingth matters, fint he adouts that somewhere there no the horizon he can see that the di will come when he can no longer course dancing at the pace that has made him an markable performer.

"Last year when I danced in Language ferent ballet every night for smallet many people said. That Nureyev, knowled to do things like that. Then the same people see Macgot Canteyn who is 57 and they said is so wonderful for her uge. As if a durant loo old at 21! But what about technique! fe can't be 2t and also understand whal t st have studied technique for as long as 1215. That's what is important, Not my age ! lechnhuue."

The basis of that technique, he says, arthanks to Iwo scratchy old flims be once :: of Pavlova. "I was studying at the Lening. Ballet School and I had heard of how Pac. trained to acquire her technique. Theo Isn: those films how her technique came hespontanelly within her each time she deund I knew Hut I had to find that within: self ulso. Do you think that after works. hard to understand that, ofter spending these years developing that, just becauseld 39 it will all go nwny?"

He, of course, answers his own que! "No. You see I mm not just Hussiao land" tor. And we are a curious mixture. A cost unimal. Passinnole and cunning like a for ? way t dance. I um a dancer, therefore the Tisome thee, and that won't go away there

A country where everybody dances

Friendly Jamaica belies violent image

> By Daniel Southecland Staff correspondent of The Christlen Science Monitor

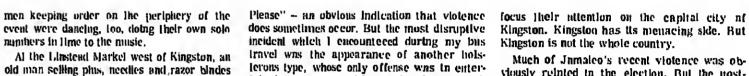
Kingston, Jamnico "Onc't go to dumaiea to retax," advised a friend wise to the ways of the Caribhean just before the island held its national elections last month. "People are hostile down there. There's a strong anti-U.S. teeling."

Election-related violence, arrests under the siste of emergency, and uttacks by Jamaican politicians on the alleged machinations of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency made it seem a alngularly unpropitious time for an American to fly to the Caribbean island for a vacation. But a desire for the sun and the sea as well as curiosity about the elections compelled me to

On the Air Jomalee flight out of Miami on election day, my knowledgeable friend's doubis about the wisdom of such a vacation seemed to be confirmed. "I hear they're fighling down in Kingsion," said a Jamnicen passenger on the plane. He was laughing. "You'd better nol leave your hotel in Kingston tonight," sald someone else.

As it turned out, election day violence wes retatively limited. A Jamaican sitting next lo me on the plane invited me to his home. And for the next len days people couldn't have been nicer. Not only that but Jamaica offered me something which I'd only half anlicipated: The spectacle of a country where everyone can dance - and dance well.

Outside the Terra Nova holel in Kingston I watched a crowd of well-dressed Jamalcans dancing al their company's annual Christmas party. Nothing unusual in that. But the police-



old man selling plus, needles and razor bindes heard some music he liked and burst into dance. He provided thirty minutes of brilliant entertalmment, then just as suddenly returned selling his wares.

At Essle's drive-in club at the lown of Port Maria on the north coast of Jamaica several hours observation convinced me that the hest dancer I'd seen was a toollitess, gray-haired automobile mechanic nicknamed "Reds" who occasionally wears orange rubber gaskets on his ears. His heavy-set, or rather top-heavy, figure belled a finely tuned sense of grace and

The only time I fell even slightly threatened by violence was when a guest at Essle's insisted Ikal I share a glass of runt with kim. When he realized I wasn't Inferested, he laughed. I looked down at his feel. He was dancing - lo a tune on the tuke box.

It's true that on one of the country buses I boarded there was a sign saying "No Violence

Where Roman ruins

By Mack Slevens

The Christien Science Monitor

stone bench. A few yards eway, several gar-

deners, chatling as they worked, irimmed some bushes and groomed the fine gravel sur-

face of the "Jardin de La Fontaloa." Below

the workman, in the weter-filled stone canals

which flow under the garden's mein statue,

seven brilliant white swana paddled around ele-

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does sometimes occor. But the most disruptive incident which I encounteced during my bus travel was the appearance of another holslerons type, whose only offense was in enterlain the passengers with a loud, calypsn-sounding version of a Christmas Carol.

Kingston lights twinkle under tropic moon but many teel unsafe on its streets after dark

A night at a seaside motel on the south coast brought this visitor - o complete stranger, with no introductions - an immediate invilation to a dinner party fenturing curried

I returned to Kingaton convinced that most Jamslcans are as "kindly and gentle" as one of the Island's best known writers, Morris Cargill, says they are. But many Jameleans fear that this side of their nature is not reaching the oulside world. They believe that foreign correspondents have been deliberately unfair. And some see this as part of an elaborate ClA plot to "destabilize" Jamaica.

The problem, I suspect, is related partly to the sporadic press coverage which the istand receives. Foreign correspondents ace oot based here. They fly in and out, and moat

Kingston, Kingston has its menacing side. But Kingston is not the whole country

Much of Jamaleo's recent viotence was obviously reinted in the election. But the nostelection assault on Lady Sacah Spencer Churchill Ronbanis, a cousin of Sir Winston Churchill, is not going to help the Island's mage. Neither is the attack on reggae superstar Bob Marley, who suffered a slight arm injury when gunmen attucked him in his Kingstan home

A Jumaican singer, Lord Laru, expresses the bitterness which some Jamaleans feel ovec what they consider to be the unfairness of it all In his catchy recording "Foreign Press." Listing the virtues of the Island, he complains: "There's nothing bout that he foreign

"We had a little riot by this town," he sings. "The headline it got you'd swear the whole island was burning down."

Vlolence - alas - makes headlines. Try to tell people that while the rlot was going on, a lot of Jamaicans were busy dancing. That's not newa. But it is Jamaice.

A life of Marie Antoinette: fairy-tale in reverse

York: Taplinger. \$13.95. London: Weldenfeld tic biography, as told by Annunziete Asquitb. & Nicholson, £3.25.

By Victor Howes

The story of Marie Antoinotte is like a lairytale. A fairy-tale in reverse. Instead of propitious omens there was the great Lisbon certhqunke of 1755. At the very moment Marie Antoincile was being christened in Vienna, her godparents, the king and queen of Portugal, were fleeing to terror from their palace in Lis-

Little Marie grew up neglected by Mer mother, the Empress Marie Theresa of Hepsburg, to whom ehe was an unwanted 15th child. Spoited and only half-educated by indulgent governesses, sho could barely scrawl her nomo. When at 14 she hecama wife of tha future king of Franca, the clumsy blot that fell on the last letters of her name in the wedding register was visible to all remeining aigna-

llow sha was crowned Queen of Franca at 18 ("Wa are too young to reign," exclaimed both husband and wife); how sha slowly woo the affections of her misanthropic Louis XVI, who preferred hunting, locksmithing, and carpentry to the business of being king, how sha swiftly allonated first court than commons with her circle of frivolous favorites, her passion for dresses, jawels and the game of faro; how she aarned the nickname of Madame Deficit by running up debts of over one and a quarter billion dollars in 12 years; how, in fact, sha reached the guillotine at 38 - is history.

Marie Antoinette, by Annunziata Aaquitb. New 1t is also biography. Fast-pacad, malodrema- the historians. Har royal talo is toki with a is the genius wite con do what Shakes great-great-granddaughter of the British prima minister. Marie Anloinella could be haadstrong, dissipated, tactless. Sha could elso be charming, airikingly beautiful, and in prison noble and affecting. But neither she nor bec husbaod was able to control her political intrigues, her extravagance.

Did the non-political Louis XVI and his reckleas queen precipitate the French Revolution? Could another royal pair have forestalled the cries for Liberts, Egalis, Fraternite, and the Reign of Terror? Would history be different if Cleopatra's nose had been longer? No one will

The forces of revolution ware abroad. Enpland had eatablished a constitutional mooarchy more than a century earlier. Tho Amarican Revolution was a more recent example. France was being whipped toward revolt by the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Dide-rot. Wise management might have delayed the day. Louis and Marie were two of the woret prepared monarchs in the world when it came to coping with starving mobs, trata assamblias, revolutionary tribunals.

They move through their historical times ea, if in a trance. "When one discussee business with the King, declared an actute ministar, one feels as though one were talking of matters concerning the Emperor of China." By the time Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette awake in their perilous position, it was too tate. Blographer Asquith avoids second guesaing

minimum of psychologizing, motive-hunting, or pointing of moral truths. Over 100 illustrations adorn her 222 pages, and indeed the life and times of Marie Antoinette ery out for pictures.

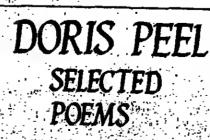
Still more, however, they cry out for e Racine, a Schiller, a Shakespeere to capture the essence of the ectors, mamoraliza their thoughts in richly imagined speech, give their story its tragic justice. Merie Anioinctle, Louie XVI, misleaders and misied, auggest peratiels with Richard II, Mery Queen of Scots, Nicholas and Alexandra of Russia. But where today

with illehard it, who can bring us to ...

Muke dust our paper, and with rainy of Write sorrow on the bosom of the early who can make us

... sit upon (he ground and weep. And tell sad atories of the death of the

Victor Howes is a poet, with novelist who teaches Edited

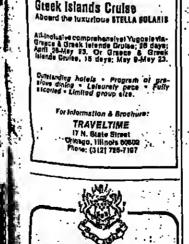


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ganlly, in formation.

HOTEL

The "Jardin de La Fontaine," with its tm- which at first appears to be the cornerpiece of maculale gravel courts, plush green hillside, a bygone castie. The etructure lines up neatly and its well-kept open walkways is a spot with the center of the plaza in town (naar the which easily induces relaxation, a place to sim- railroad station) and also in view easily from a distance along the Boulevard Jen Jouvres

ply sit back and loke a deep breath.

This is Nîmes — sit back and relax

Too, when you come here, take in the ameicondition - which are strewn about town.

"Les Arenes," an eliptical coliseum near the. city's main plaza, is in fine shape considering its age. At its longest end, Les Arenes is 133 meters in diameter and at its shortest is 101 meters. And while from the outside it only takes a lew injuntes to walk around, the collection could handle a crowd of 30,000.

Seum could handle a crowd of 30,000.

Nestled among the motiere day department stories and areal stipps and department stories and areal stipps and department stories and areal stipps and department of Maries as Lie Maland. Cares, a part watched after with typical European Styled. Homan temple, it has all nulles Cornithna collumns—M of which are a part of the wall directive and the rais of which including sty facade, collumns, slauding free four can pake around males for a piere of the marginal straight of the same of the straight of the same of the same

which laads to the Jardin de La Fonlaina.

Slill the town offers plenty to see and do. Oo Tour Magne is Impressive. Although there is slill the town offers plenty to see and do. Oo no positive proof of its original purpose, that illa Rue Demians, for instance, you can look at most widely held view is that ill was a made An alderly man leafed thoughtfully through a some very impressive buildings which line a substitution adjet once provered perhaps of much newspaper as he sat at one and of a sturdy substitution of the country of the sturdy stone bench. A few yards eway, several garloy the bustle of the town's open-air market.

Off to one side of the Jardin de La Fontaine tering of Roman ruins' - some in remarkable is another marvelous model of Roman architecture - the Temple de Diane. The remaining fragment of this temple - scarred with graffitt, it is sad to say - shows some fine Roman arches and Roman-style architectural gar-

> But the Roman leftovers are nuggets for his tory buffs who relish monuments of the past. The real charm of Nimes lies in the communi-

environment



Harp seat pup: next winter's fur coat?

and who passed on tast July, is the hero of the

Shalkh Jassim used to go on long desert ex-

peditions. In the 1950s he was sbocked and sad-

dened by tha slaughter of oryx and other aol-

mals which once roamed the desert wastes

from Jordan south to tha torrid Hadramau

One expedition of the Fauna Preservation

Sociaty managed to capture two oryx bucks

and one oryx doe. The society's capture learn

discovered where the unicorn myth might have

come from; the two straight horns of tha oryx

look like one when seen in profile. The three

captured orvx were sent to Arlzona, where the

result today is a herd of about 40 Arabian oryx

Sheikh Jassim, resolving to revive the anim-

al-Khali or Empty Quarter, tha great deaart on

the southern edge of Saudi Arabia. With thase

he started an oryx farm at Zubarra, north of

Doha. Here they thrived Next, Shelkh Jassim

and a few friands rescued a few of the ex-

trentely rare Arabian aaad cat, a felina not un-

like some of the wildcats of the Amarican

West, Now Qatar's new 200, south of Doha, la

nearly finished and a few sand cals may be

The last desert animal Shetkh Jassim res-

cued, now a pet in some Doha homes, was the

raiel, or honey badger. Ralph Izzard, for years

tha Reuler correspondent in Bahrain, rocalis

how one he kept at home before sending it to

the London Zoo "proved a most charming

companion, completely lame, and with an en-

dearing habit of turning somasaults before

Cynthia's Arablan colt finishad her bottle.

The desert night fall quickly over Qatar. Some-

where north of Qoha, between the aaa and the

oll derricka. Sheikh Jassim'a oryx were settiling

in for the night, perhaps musing on the atraoga

among its charter members.

ways of human beings.

coast of southern Arabia.

in the Phoenix Park Zoo.

Success story: the oryx returns

By John K. Cooley Staff corraspondent of The Christian Scienca Monitor

If you havao't seen an oryx lately, this Arabian oil state is a good place to see one, as it used to be before the gasoline engine.

By the 1950s, though, almost no one living, even in Arabia, could remember seeing the graceful, straight-hornad Arabian oryx; a fleetfooted antelope with black and chocolate colored markings.

Although he ran with the speed of the desert wind, men in jeops, land rovers, and even helicopters, armed with rapid-firing outomatte weapons, had all but wiped him out.

Today in Qatar, a desert tinger of Arabia reaching out into the turquoise waters of tha Persian Guli, the oryx, which early Arabian explorers thought might be the mythical unicorn, has found a home - thanks to people who care about Arabia's animals.

Two such people are Neil and Cynthia Bratton, n couple of Brilish expatriales who took refuge in Qalar from the civif war in Lebanon, where they used to teach. While Neil works at the Qatar Education Ministry, planning a revolullonary new method for teaching English in the Arab world, Cynthia Bratton works as a veterinary.

"Coma and see our latest baby," suggasted Cynthia. Since the three Bratton children ware all attending achool in Doha, a vialtor might have concluded that thay ware keeping a baby oryx in their villa gardan.

. Instead, this baby turned out to be a 10-dayold Arabian mare colt which had lost har mother. As Cynthia fed the colt with a bottla, she told the story of how one member of Qatar's ruling family, the al-Thanis, aaved the last oryx from extinction and led others to

Sheikh Jassim bin Hamad al-Thani, who is the brother of the Qatar ruler, Sheikh Khallfa, Canadians set to slaughter thousands of baby seals Aga Khuu is on its board), Mr. Weber is Swiss couple mount

rescue campaign By David Anable

> Staff corresondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The coming of March brings spring gales ruffling the ley Atlantic waters off the Newoundland coast ... and with them come the

March 15 is the day set this year by the Canadian Government for the opening of the baby-seal hunting season. Within a few weeks, 170,000 white and furry

baby harp seals will have been destroyed to provide decorative trimmings for coats and clothea worn by human beings.

Unleas, that la, a soft-spoken Swiss gentleman can change the Canadian Government's

Swiss journalist, author, and conservationist Franz Weber is well known in Europe for persuading people who didn't want to, to change declalons. Dotted across the European continent are his legacies - peaceful towns, villages, and fields where superhighways, not built, skyscrapers, and industries were scheduled for construction but never built.

Now, Mr. Weber and his wife, Judith, have brought their persuasiveness to North America to save the harp seals.

"The whole world is against this. The whole world wants this stopped," snys Mr. Weher, shaking his bushy locks of slightly graying hair. "So the whole world is obligated to help als in their home deserts, managed to capture the Canadians stup Ihls killing." three more in tha red sand dunes of the Rub

'World is obligated'

The Webers were in New York recently to aunch their "Save One Scals" ("SOS") campaign in North America. At the Central Park Zoo they dropped mackerel down the welcoming gullels of "Bonny" and "Missy," the resident California sea lions, posing patiently in driving snow for photographs.

Using I million Swiss francs (about \$490,000) from the Weber Foundation (Prince Sadruddin

mionical a carrot-and-stick approach to be 6 nadlan Government.

He has usked II to hall the annual slaught by Canadinu and visiting Norwegian busies In return, he is offering Canada the I miles francs, with mare to come, to use in retraints Newfoundhind's own local seal hunters a "more acceptable and productive enterprise"

Fur machines offered

Mr. Weher says he ts ready to provide No foundland with muchines that produce an atificial, acrylic for much like the baby ser pelts. "And it's washable, too," he says, Mr. Weber is scheduled to present his case his month to the Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Environment, Romeo LeBlanc.

If this effort fails, he plans to gether journalists and naturalists from around the world and transport them to Canada's aut east coast to witness the slaughter and air world opinion against the killing of p to 170,000 seals, the official quota.

To help pny for the campaign, Mr. Tex has designed a life-size and lifelike by beg seal. In Europe, the Webers have scarety been able to have them manufactured bet enough to meet ilemand. Now, supplies make in South Korea are heing imported into the United States. Any contribution above the the Weber Constitution (Box SOS, Plainter, NY, 11803) brings the donor one of these stuffed, blg-eyed baby scals.

Fewer than a million

The Webers are concerned not only sin what they see as the lummanity of the and; haby-seal sluughter, but also with the very to: vival of the harn seal. Where once at the let ! of the century fo million of these seals play, In the surf off the Newfoundland coast, & say that today fewer than a million are left. }

They dispute the effectiveness of the Cuilian ipinta system, claiming that the breed it be extinct by 1985 if the present rate of bills conlinues. They juid that complaints that it? scals' fish-cating habits reduce the cald # fishermen would better be directed at the lib ermen's uwn overflahlng."



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Cardiff City - the Cinderella of British soccer of 1927, are still in the empetition, so who is our area now wants in join Cardiff City. That's

By David Parry-Jones

It is exactly 50 years since Cardiff City won the Football Association challenge cup and became the first and only club to take the coveterl trophy out of England.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

That was also the last time for Welsh soccer to make a major impact on the outside world. The national XI once held Brazil to a draw, in the World Cup quarter finals of 1958, and last your they reached the last eight of the European Unic, a better performance than England's or Scotland's

Professional critics, however, not to mention soothsayers and crystal-ball gazars, say that history might conceivably repest itself for Cardiff, who are due to entertain leading English chib Everton in the fifth round of this year's FA Cop competition later this month.

One of those who firmly believes in the City's destiny this spring is the club's ebullient chairman Stefan Terleski, a Ukrainian emigre and hend of a consorthum which trok Cardiff's reins a year ago.

"We immediately won promoting to Division Il of the Football League," he reminds the scentles, "It took a few months to adjust to the new ilenianding level of play, but having done that we are now launched on a Cun run that has won us the scalps of strong opponents Wrexhain and Tollenhain Hotspor.

"Arsenal, the team Carilitt beat in the Final

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Liberal Arts College to Europe

to say that 1977 will not see a repeat of that — the best possible augury for the future. meeting long ago"

"Certainly I have complete faith in club's ability to reach Wembley."

Besides their Russian-born chairman Cardift hoast a Scotlish manager and a majnrity of Englishmen on the playing strength.

But that is nothing new, for traditionally Wales has been a Cinderella in British soccer. lls small, struggling clubs have often been forced to sell star players to acquire the cush needed for sheer survival, with outsiders flowing in to fitt the humble vacuum.

Legendary figures in the UK soccer scene like John and Melvyn Charles, Iver Altchurch, Ctiff Jones and lattorly Leighton James, at present one of the best wingers in European football, have left home in finil fame and forlune over the years with rich English clubs like Leeds, Tottenham, and Derby County.

And because of the Wolsh clubs' lack of success and charismo, the Principality's most promising youngsters have preferred to join he ground shifts of Wolves, Llycrpool and Manchester United than those of Cardiff. Swansea, Wrexham and Newtort

"But 1wn home-grown players, David Giles and Peter Suyer, gol two of nur tinjuntant gords in the last round of the Cun," points out manager Jimmy Andrews.

"And we are now on the football man which means that the best schoolboy lulent in

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"This is only the start. Within the next five years we will have a great club - and 1 mean greol. That has been my ambition ever since 1 took over as manager."

Talk of a grand revival in Welsh soccer siniply because of a good Cup run is perhaps premature. But clearly there is a new mood and a new set of ambitions abroad tunong men who have usually had to take a lanck seat recently

while the glory and the houqueta were monopofized by Woles's highly successful rughy onlon

The ball at Wembley is still a tnng way away, amil a fairy godmother may still be needed to wave a magte wand. But if guts and determination count for anything then Cinderella. In the guise of Cardiff City, could well be omong the guests

Mr. Parry-Jones is a commentator for the BBC from Wates.

to what she won in Japan and vnu've got

If she didn't heat some pretty good people

along the way to amass that amount of money,

Like most women golfers in the 5ft, 4lin

range, there is always talk about how Chako

could improve her backswing. A lot of her op-

ponents didn't think her swaying style woold

sland up under the dally pressure of lourna-

But most of that nonsense disappeared when

she won last year's European Champinnship In

England against a world-closs field, if thining

ean make a Swiss walch, it can also make a

championship swing - providing the proper

There is a kind of Cameloi-like tale to

Choko's arrival as a pro at 18 and her decision

amount of practice is maintained.

maybe they should check hor for intrrors.

\$100.000-a-year woman golfer,

Japan's top woman golf pro

By Phil Elderkin

If you haven't yet seen Chakn Higuchi, one of the top women gotfers in the world take charge on the greens, you have been missing an exercise in superb enntral.

No, the hall doesn't find the hole every time.

But it has found it often enough to make her n heroine in Japan and un upcoming personnilty in the United States. This isn't going to be an interview with Ill-

guehl, whose husband is also a tooring golf professional, hecause her English isn't much better (han my Jupanese. But If you want to see a juiter do the work

of a target rifle, this is the lady to watch. She could give lessons right now to half the men's pro lunr

Carol Mann, who knows what it's like to compete under pressure and whi, says that Chake is better than her press clippings - that her game is terribly underrated. What she needs is more television exposure to let the general nublic know that she can swing a club without power sleering.

Despite playing in muly 15 LPGA tournaments last year. Higheld won \$57,000. Add that

to start playing in the United States in 1970. The slory is that originally it was her sister who winited to go the pro-golf route to fame and fortune and then had to stop when she realized the talent inst wasn't there.

CA MARCHA PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND SECURIOR SECU

ment play.

But she kept enough interest in the game to transfer her dream to Hignehl, who really that have the tools to make it work.

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Oryx: once thought to be the mythical unlcorn



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Réflexions ultérieures sur Helsinki

[Traduction d'un article paraissant à le page 31]

psr Joseph C. Harsch

Si Leonid Brejnev pouvait défaire à prásent ce qu'il fit ll y a un an et demi a Haisinki, il le ferait probablement. Il n'a certainement jamais prévu tous les enauls que cela lui occasionnerait au-

jourd'hui. Le i-r août 1975, 35 psys d'Europe et d'Amérique du Nord signérent à Helsinki un document intitulé « l'acte final » de la conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe. Les gouvernements de Chine et d'Albanie furent ceux qui protestèrent avec le plus de véhémence contre ces accords. En Amérique, beaucoup de personnes et de groupes critiquèrent le président Ford et son sccrétaire d'Etat, Henry Kissinger, pour avoir signé ce docu-ment. Leur objection principale était qu'il reconnaissait comme inviolobles les frontières existantes de l'Europe de

La question sur laquelle les critiques ont justement attiré l'attention est que document d'Heisinki reconnaissait ainsi les changements opérés par les armées aoviétiques sur les frontières de l'Europe en 1945. La signature se soldait effectivement en une reconnaissaoce officielle par tes Etats-Unis de la division de l'Aliemagne, de l'existence de l'Aliemagne de l'Eat, et de l'annexion par la Pologne d'un grand territoire ayont précédemment été allemand, de la perte par la Pologne au profit de l'Union soviétique d'un grand territoire qui avalt appartenu historiquement à la Pologne, de la Bessarabie transférée de la Roumanie à l'Union sovietiqua et de la Transylvanie transférée de Hongrie à la Roumanie.

Ces transferts de territoires opérés

n'avaient jamais été entlèrement et publiquement acceptés par les Etats-Unis. Ila furent ainsi acceplés à Helslnki. Des observateurs et des critiques trouvèrent que c'était une erreur ayant une valeur de propsgande aubstantielle pour l'Union soviétique sans contrepartle compensatrice pour l'Oueat.

Il eat certain que Moscou fut enchantee d'avoir, finalement, cette confirmation des changements que les Soviétiques avalent faits sur la carte de l'Europe en 1945. Et cela n'était qu'une partie de ce que Moscou obtint, ou pensa avoir obtenu des textes

Ces textes ae présentèrent en trols parties, connuea à l'époque sous le nom de a corbeilles ». La corbeille numéro un était l'acceptation des frontières tracéas par lea Soviétiquea. La corbeille numéro deux prévoyait la . Coopérafion dans le domaine de l'économie, de science, de la technologie, et de environnement . Sous ce titre massif venaient un asaortiment de provisions grace auxquelies Moscou s'attendait à avoir accès plus facilement aux technologies et aux ressources de l'Ouest. A ce titre Moscou obtint en fait un fiot continu de renseignements scientifiques et techniques, d'aide et d'oaaistance qu'elle n'aurait probablement pas reçu autrement. Beaucoup d'argent de l'Ouest va en Europe de l'Est.

On s'attendait à peu de chose à l'époque de la corbeille numéro trois. A Helsinki Henry Kissinger lui-même parla d'elle dédaigneusement comme de quelque chose de bon à mettre à la corbeille à papier. » Il ne fit aucune tentative pour la présenter au public américain comme une compensation pour les aventages présumés que les par les forces armées soviétiques corbeilles numéro un et numéro deux

avalent donnés à Moscou. Et en parcourant les dossiers de l'époque il est évident que Moscou classa aussi la cor- falt est qu'ils firent les promesses. beille numéro trois comme beaucoup de verbiage insignifiant et inoffensif à propos de choses tellas que les droits de l'homme. M. Kissinger et les Soviétiques firent tous deux peu de cas la corbeille numéro trois.

C'eat un autre son de cloche aujourd'hui. Il y avait deux sortes d'nrticles d'importance spéciale pour deux enaembles de paya dana la corbeille numéro trois. Les Européens de l'Ouest y avaient mls des choses telles que le olt des gens à se déplacer librement, le droit des gens mariés à être réunia, le droit dea journslistes à avoir des visaa d'entrée multipias, l'utilité d'un courant d'informations plus libre. Et les pays de l'Europe de l'Est conduits par la Yougoslavie et la Roumanie, y mirent le droit d'être libérés de toute intimidation militaire, le droit de suivre une politique de neutralité, le droit de tout état de auivre sa propre politique indépendante. Egalement, les pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest insistèrent pour que texte contienne la promesse de respecter lea « libertés fonoamentates y compris la liberté de penser, de conscience, de retigion ou de conviction ».

Ainai à Helsinki, it y a un an et demi, les gouvernements de l'Union soviétique, de la Potogne, de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Roumanie et de la Bulgarie promirent tous de respecter les libertés humaines. Et tes Soviétiques promirent de laisser leurs « associés » plua petita prendre leurs proprea décisions nationales au sujet de la guerre et de la psix, des alllances et de la politique nationale.

Evideminent, aucun des gouverne- Brejnev après tout ?

ments communistes ne s'attendait être tenu par ces promesses. Mais) signerent les textes. Et lis violent leur promesses. Et de plus en plus de gen attirent l'attention sur ces violation Leurs proprea sujets sont parmi les protestataires. Il y a plua d'agitation poi-tique en Europe de l'Est aujourd'in qu'il n'y en a eu à aucune autre époque depuis que le système de domination soviétique fut installé en Europe de l'Est dans le sillage de la seconde guerre

De pius, la déclaration d'Helsinki pévoyait qu'une réunion des représentants des signataires se tiendrait à Belgrade le 15 juin de cette année au cours de laquelle des dispositions seraient prise pour organiser une conférence de con-tinuation. Le but de la conférence de continuation sera de faire le bilar de observation et de la non-observation des dispositions originales d'Helimic li faut ajouter à cela que les pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest et les amis des peuples assujettis de l'Europe de l'Est ont en soin de tenir une comptabilité minutieuse des violations des accords d'Helsinki. Une quontité importante de documents est prête et altend cette conférence de continuation.

Il faut ojouter aussi que M. Kissinger qui n dénigré ta corbeille numéro tres n'est plus secrétaire d'Etat. Washington est anssi engagée dans la tenne à jour du dossier des viotations d'Helsinki.

En d'antres termes - la corbeille nunéro trois augmente de poids é d'importance, ce qui est déjà très en barrassant pour Moscou. Elle poursi devenir plus qu'embarrassante. He sinki était-il une bonne affaire por

French/German

La perfection est permanente

[This religioue article eppeers in English on the Home Forum page] Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglets sur la paga The Homo Forum [Une treduction trançaise est publiée chaque semaine]

Le fait est clairement établi dans la Bible que Dien, l'Entendement divin, créa tout ce qui est réel et que Son univers de blen est permanent. Se référant au travail de Dlcu, l'Ecclésiaste dit catégorique ment : « Il n'y a rien à y ajouter el rien à en retrancher. » '

Et daos la Science Chréltenne*, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, Il nous est dit : « La Divinité était satisfaite de Son œuvre. Comment-surall-Elle pu ne pas l'être, putsque la créatton spirituelle était la conséquence, l'émanation de Sn propre capacité Infinie et de Sa sogesse immortelle ? » La « propre capacité infinic » de Dieu montre qu'il n'y a pas de place où l'imperfection puisse s'établir, ou elre reflétée par l'idée complète de l'Entendement divin, l'homme. L'homme est parfait parcé que son Créateur est parfait – et 11 sera à jamais parfait en Dieu.

Cependant nous trouvons la pensée luimaine contredisant la Bible et nous tentant fréquemment de croire que toutes sortes de difficultés peuvent être ajoutées à notre existence - ou que le hien peut nous être enlevé. Elle prétend que notre santé, notre force, notre vue, notre ouie, et ainsi de suite, peuvent être perdues ou affalblics, ou que unus pouvons être chargés de problèmes troublants concernant nos allaires, nos relations sociales on fami-

Christ Jésus, vint pour nous montrer comment échapper à de telles croyances

erronées. Il dit : a Soyez donc parinits, comme volre Père céleste est parfait. » ' îl savall que l'homme réel, le seul homme qui existe vralment - notre être spirituci, réel – a été créé à la ressemblance de Dien et qu'il est par conséquent parfait et complet. Grace à sa compréhension claire de la perfection donnée par Dleu à Phomme, il rendit aux malades, aux bolteux et même aux morts, rapidement et complètoment, une santé et une aclivité

La Selence Chrétienne nous moutre comment sulvre son exemple on trouvant des réponses aux problèmes. A mesure que nous nions la fansse évidence des sens inatériels et cherchins à reconnaltre l'œuvre parfaite de Dieu exprimée tout autour de nous, l'harmonie et la bonté auront unc plus grande place dans notre vie. La crointe, l'envie, la haine, le ressentiment ne funt pas partic du véritable héritage de l'homine en tant qu'enfaut ile Dieu, et dans la mesure où mus comprenons cela, ces choses cesseront de plus en plus d'avoir un effet quelemque sur nos pensées et nos actions. Nous pouvons découvrir qu'en trouvant les qualités de Dien en chacun et en tout ce qui nous entoure - y eompris en nous-mêmes, hien enteudn - le progrès et la satisfaction peuvent en résul-

La Selence Chrétienne enseigne que la perfection immuable dont le seut créateur, Dlen, a doué Son reflet, l'homme, ap-

partient tout aussi complètement à toutes les activités de l'univers - à ce que nous voyons humainement comme nos affaires, nos occupations socisles, scolaires, athlétiques ou familiales. Toutes choses reffetent l'intelligence et le pouvoir du Principe divlu, Dleu, et tte rich d'autre. La présence de Dleu écarta l'existence de tout autre pouvoir ou de toute autre activité. Plus nous comprenons cela clairement et l'appliquons à tout ce que nous falsons, plus nous serons capables de percevoir la perfection immuable de Dien.

De plus, te fait que la création parfaite de Dien est lumuable et permuente ne signifle pas que l'homme, le reflet de Dien, se trouve devant une existence monotone et singmente. Loin de fà. Ln création divinc est infinie et des aspects nouveaux et frais de cetle création se déroulent continuellement à nos yeux à travers toute l'éternité. Ecrivant au sujet

de l'œuvre de Dieu, Mrs. Eddy dit : « La création se mantfeste perpétuellement, et dolt toujours continuer à se manifester en ratson de sa source inépulsable. » '

Revendigunat notre relation spirituelle et indestructible avec Dieu, nous sommes à même de compter sur tout ce dant nous avons besoin pour une existence durable et satisfalsante:

¹ Ecclésiaste 3:14; ² Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 519; ² Matthleu 5:48; ² Science et Santé, p. 507.

· Christian Sciance prononcar 'krialiann 'saiannea

Le traduction française du livre d'élude de le Sciance Chréjlenne. Science et Santé avac le Ciel das Ecrituras de Mary Basar Eddy, es sele avec le laste an glais en ragard. On pout l'achier dens les Sallas de Lecturu de le Sciance Chréjlenne ou le commander à Frençais C Carlson, Publishar's Agant. Ona Norway Svoet, Boston, Massochusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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Vollkommenheit ist von Dauer

[This religious erticla appaars in English on the Homa Forum page] Ubarsalzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seita in anglisch arscheinanden raligiosen Artikals

In der Bibel wird klar dargelegt, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemitt, alles, was wirklich ist, geschaffen hat und daß Selu Universum des Guten von Dauer ist. Auf Gottes Werk Bezug nehmend, sagt der Prediger Salono: "Man kann nients dazutun noch wegtun."

Und in der Christlichen Wiasensohaft* die von Mary Baker Eddy antdeckt und gegründet wurde, wird une gesagt: "Die Gotlheit war zufrieden init ihrem Werk. Wie könnte sie auch anders als zufrieden sein, da ihr Erzeugnis, dle geletige Schöpfung, der Auefluß lhrea .unendlichen Selbstgenüges und ihrer unsterblichen Welshelt war?" Gottas "unendlichee Selbsigenüge" zeigt, daß Unvollkommenhelt keinen Raum hat und daß ale von der vollsländigen Idee des göttlichen Gemüts, dem Menechen, nicht widergesplegelt werden kann. Der Menech isl vollkommen, weil sein Schöpfer vollkommen ist, und er wird in Gott ewiglich vollkommen sain.

Und doch stellen wir fest, daß das menschliche Denken der Bibel widerspricht und uas häufig dazu bringt, zu glauben, daß uns alle möglichen Schwierigkelten bereitet werden könnten oder daß uns elwas Gutee genominen werden könnte. Es behauptet, daß unsare Gesundbelt, Kraft, unser Sehvermögen, Gehör usw. verlorengeben oder vermindert oder daß uns echwierige Geschäftaprobleme, soziale Probleme oder Famillenprobleme aufgebürdat werden könnten.

weg aus solchen falschen Annehmen zu zeigen. Er sagte: "Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist." Er wildta deß der wirkliche Mensch, der einzige Mensch, den es in Wabrheit gibt – unser wahres geistiges Sein – zu Gottes Ebenbild geschäffen wurde und daher vollkommen und vollständig ist. Mit seinem klaren Verständnis von der dem Menschen von Gott verliehenen Vollkommeaheit machte er die Kranken, die Lahmen und sogar die Toten

Kranken, die Lahmen und sogar die Toten schnall wieder zu völlig gesünden und tätlgen Menschen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft geigt uns wie wir seigen Beispiel, Lösungen für Probleme zu finden folgen können. In dem Maße, wie wir den falschen Augenschein der materiellen Sinne verwerfen und zu erkennen suchen, wie Gettes vollkommende Wark überall um ühs her zum Ausdrucktkommt, werden Härmonle und das Gute auf fester Bestandteil imseres Lebens werden, Turch, Beid, Häll Groll gehören nicht zum währen Erbieil des Menschen,

des Kindes Gottes, und in dem Verhältnis, wie uns dies klar wird, werden sie immer weniger Einfluß auf unsere Gedanken und Handlungen ausühen. Wir können entilekken, daß, wenn wir in jedem und allem um uns her - uns selbst natürlich eingeschiossen - nach Gottes Eigenschaften Ausschau halten, dies Fortschritt und Befriedigung bringen kann.

Die Chriatiiche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die unwandelbare Vollkommenheit, die der eine Schöpfer, Gott, Seiner Widersplegelung, dem Menschen, verliehen hat. in demselben vollen Maße allem, was im Universum vor slcb geht, zu elgen ist - allem, was wir menschlich als unsere geschäftliche, gesellechaftlieha, echullsche. sportliche Tätigkeit oder unsere Famillenangelegenheiten ancehen. Allee splegelt die Intelligenz und Macht das göttlichen Prinzips, Gottas, wider und von nichts anderem. Gottea Gegenwart schließt die Existenz einer jeden anderen Macht oder Tätigkelt aus. Je klarer wir das verstehen und bel allem, wae wir tun. anwenden, desto mehr werden wir Gottes unveränderliehe Vollkommenheit wahrneh-

Daß Gottes vollkommene Schöpfung unveränderlich und von Deuer ist, heißt überdles nicht, daß der Mensch, Gottee Widerspiegelung, sich einam einförmigen und stumpfsinnigen Decein gegenübersieht. Ganz und gar nicht. Die göttliche Schöpfung ist unendlich, und neue falten sich und ewiglich. Mrs. Eddy sagt von Gottes Wark: "Die Schöpfung erscheint immerdar, und der Natur ibrer werschöpflichen Quelle nach muß sie Immerdar welter erschalhen."

Wenn wir unsere gelslige und unzerstör-bare Beziehung zu Gott für une beanspruchen, konnen wir gewiß sein, daß wir alles haben werden, was wir für eln immerwäh-rendes und befriedigendes Dasein be-

Prediger 3:14: Wissenschoff und Gesundheit mit Schillssel zur Hettigen Schrift. 3:519: Mat-tiffus 5:48: Wissenschoff und Gesundheit. S. 507.

tistus 5:48; Widsprachalf und Gesundheit, S.

**Confesion Sciences sortes: in stident a sients

Die deutschie Oberietzung der Lehrbuchselber Christielen Wids Sandhad! (Missenschaft und Gesundheit mit Beiten Wids Sandhad!) (Missenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlein sie Jate Schrift von Mary Bake Eddy, ist mit den erfgleichen Test sie der gegentüblistegenichen Sie erhämisch ober Jahr und Gesundheit gegentüblistegenichen Sie erhämisch werden oder oder Sie erhämisch übernachalt Gekauft werden oder oder Gentalbinden Westenschaft Gekauft werden oder oder Frances C. Callson, Publisher Agseitt Ord hindren State.

State Pickton, Maßsachusett, USA D.

**Lakeunt ober ein dere Inheiten wiesen such anfahrense Sorriften in deutschaft Gentale einst such aften der Verleg. The Christian Schang, Buttilibing Bostery Orie Norwey Bireg. Topisch, Missenchusette USA 02518.

Bedenken wegen Helsinki

[Gieser Artikel erschain] auf Seile 31 in englischer Spracha.]

Van Joseph C. Harsch Wenn Leonid Breschnjew heute das rückgängig machen könnte, was er vor emembalb Jahren in Helsinki getan hat, würde er es wahrscheinlich tun. Zweifellos sah er damsis nicht voraua, welche Unannehmlichkeiten es ihm be-Am 1. August 1975 unterzeichneten

35 europäiache und nordamerikanische Länder in Helsinki eln Dokument, das die Schlußakte der Konferenz über Sicherheit und Zusammenarbelt in Europa genannt wird. China und Albanien protestierten am lautesten dagegen. In Amerika wurden Präsident Ford und Außenminister Henry Kissinger von vielen Bürgern und Gruppen dafür befaßte sich mit der Anerkennung der krittstort, daß sie das Dokument unter von der Sowjetunion gezogenen Grenzelchneten. Ihr größter Einwand war, zen. Korb II sah dia "Zusammonarbeit europas als unverletzlich anerkannte.

Dio Kritiker vertraten mit Recht den Standpunkt, daß das Helsinkl-Doku-ment somit die im Jahre 1945 von den sowjetlschen Armeen verlegten Grenzen Europas akzeptlerte. Tatsächlich bedeutete die Unterzeichnung soviel wie eine offizielle Anerkennung der Teilung Deutschlands seitens der Vereinigten Stanten, der Existenz Ostdeutsch-landa, des Umstands, daß Polen große Gebiete gewonnen hat, die früher deutsch gewesen waren, und anderer-selts viel Land, das historisch polnisch gewesen war, an die Sowjotunion verloren hat, daß Bessarablen von Rumänlen an dle Sowjetunion glag und Sie-benbürgen von Ungarn an Rumänien

Diese durch dla sowietiachen Streitkräfte herboigeführte Neuaufteilung von Ländorn wurde von den Vereinig-ten Stauten nie zuvor völlig und öffent

lich anerkannt. Sie wurde jedoch in Helsinki akzeptiert. Beobachter und Kritiker meinten, daß dles ein Fehler und für die Sowjetunion von großem propagandistischem Wert gewesen sel, doch dem Westen keinen entsprachenden Gewinn gebracht habe.

Moskau war natürlich erfreut, daß ihm achließlich die Anderungen bestätigt wurden, die es 1945 auf der Landkarte Europas vorgenommen hatte. Und dies war nur ein Teil von dem, was Mosksu aus den Helsinki-Texten gewann oder gewonnen zu haben

Diese Texte kamen in drei Tellen, die als "Körbe" bezeichnet wurden. Korb 1 in den Bereichen der Wirtschaft, der Wissenschaft und der Technik sowie der Umwelt" vor. Unter diese gewichtige Überachrift fiel eina Anzahl von Beatimmungen, mit deren Hilfe Moskau sich leichteren Zugang zu der Tech-nologia und den Hilfsquellen des Westens erhoffte. Tatadchlich hat Moskau aufgrund dieser Vereinbarung ununterbrochan wissanschaftliche und technischo Informationen und Hilfe und Unterstützung erhalten, die ihm andernfalls möglicherweise vorenthalten work. den wären. Viel weatlichea Geld fliest

nach Osteuropa.

Von Korb III erwartete man zu der
Zeit wenig. Dr. Kissinger bezeichnete
ihn in Helsinkl geringschätzig als etwas
für den Paplerkorb. Er machte keine Anstrengungen, ihn dar amarikanischen
Öffentlichkelt als ainen Ersatz für die
mulmaßlichan Vorteile die Moskan
durch Korb I und Korb II gewann
vorsulegen. Und wie aus den Uniter

lagen aus jener Zeit klar hervorgeht, betrachtete auch Moskau Korb III als einen Schwall nichtssagender und harmloser Worte über aolche Dinge wie dle Menschenrechte. Weder Dr. Kisainger noch die Sowjets maßen Korb Ill irgendwelche Bedeutung bei, Heute iat dle Sache anders. In Korb

waren zwei Punkte enthalten, die für zwei Gruppen von Ländern besondera wichtig waren. Die Westeuropäer hatten solche Dinge hinzugefügt wie das Recht der freien Bewegung, das Recht von Ehepaaren auf Zusammenführung, das Recht der Journalisten auf mehrfache Einreisegenehmlgungen, ein wünschenswerter freierer Austausch von Informationen. Und die osteuropäischan stattfinden soll. Auf die geführt, fügten das Recht ihrzu, fral von der Androhung von Gewalt zu sein, das Recht, eine Politik der Neutralität zu varfolgen das Recht eine Recht in eine Recht eine Rech zu varfolgen, das Recht einea jeden ! Landes; aich selna eigene politische Unabhängigkalt zu bewahren. Die west-ouropäischen Länder bestanden außer-

lieiten, oinschließion der Gedanken-, H. Gewissene-, Religions- oder Uberzeu- rugungsfreiheit" zu achten.

Vor. eineichalb Jahren versprächen I also in Heisinki die Regierungen der Sowjetunion, Polens, der Tschechosio-Sowjetunion, Polens, der Tschechoslowakel, Ungarns; Rumänlana und Bull III außerte, nicht mehrt Me
garlans die Menschenrechte zu achten ist Washingfon ist abenfall
e Und die Sowjets versprachen, ihren achäftigt eine Liste über
aa kleineren "Pertnern" die Entscheidung gegen Helsinki zu führen
ne über Krieg und Frieden, über Bündnisse
en und die inneren Angelegenheiten ihres winnt an Bedeutung und S
die Landes är überlessen worter. Ist moskau sahon jetzt iv
kau Offensichtlich erwartete keine der ist Es mag mehr als bei
ann, kommunistischen Regierungem daß sie War nach al odem Helsen)
iterr beim Wort gehominen wurde Aber stites Geschäft für Bres

Tatsnehe ist, doß sie dus Verspreche machten. Sie unterzelehneien die Texic Und sie brechen das Versprechen. inehr und mehr Menschen machen auf dlese Verletzungen aufmerksam. Ihr eigenen Leute zählen zu denen de protestieren. In Osteuropa herrichente eine größere politische Ruberen keit als je zuvor, seitdem nach Zweiten Weltkrieg das sowi lette System der Vorherrschaft in Osteuropa herrichen eingeführt wurden. elngeführt wurde.

Außerdem wurde in der H Erklärung ein Treffen vor dem Vertreter der unterze Staaten teilnehmen solien W Konferenz getroffen werden Zweck der nächsten Konferenz so zu prüfen, inwieweit die ürspringen.
Bestimmungen von Helsinki eingen ten wurden ten wurden. Hinzu kommt Lander Westeuropas und die det ouropaischen Lander bestanden nußerdem darauf, in den Text das Versprechen aufzunehmen, "dia Grundfreilieiten, oinschließich der Gedanken-,
Gewissene-, Religions- oder Überzeugungsfreihelt" zu achten

bereit und wartet für diese konferenz.
Ferner kommt hinze daß ger, der sich herablässend leit außerte nicht mehr aus ist. Washington ist eitenfälls an arhäftigt



A pocketful of finders.

The idea and its shadow

public since time immemorial, but it is difficult to imogine any innovation more esoteric than conceptual art is loday. To add insult lo injury it is a movement for artists rather than the public, and supposedly they don't care if we understand it.

But it is also difficult to escape. Gatlery and museum exhibitions of contemporary art frequently include such curiosities as the written documentation of a performance, dots arranged on graph paper, an crased drawing, a series of photographs of water towers, o pholograph of an artist pretending to be a fountain, sentonces that make no sense and have no reference, or a work auch as Joseph Kosuth's "One and Three Chairs" pictured on this page.

Conceptual art becomes comprehensible. somewhai, if one examines it from the point of view of art history. In that context it has a distinct place on the avolutionary ladder and is a commentary on all tha art that preceded it. If one regards art since the impreasionists as a progression toward greater and greater abstraction, i.e., the refinemant of an object into its most basic elructural components or its most essential elements, then one recognizea that there is a visual point beyond which the artist cannot go, a now kind of vanishing point which occurs when the subject of a painting or sculpture can be reduced no further. This is the cul de sac implicit in abstroction; this is what confrooted the mininulists in the '60s and from which the only escape was neither forward nor backward but upward.

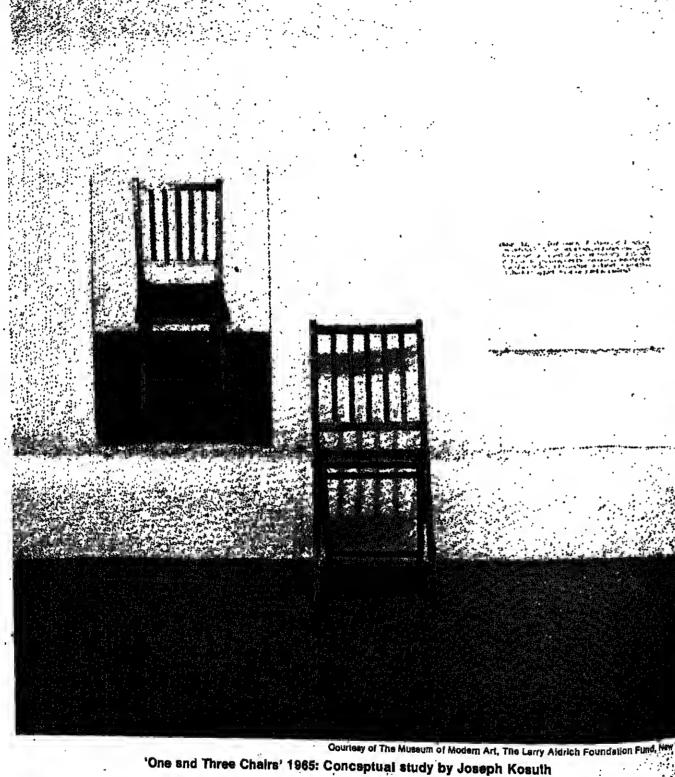
Critic Lucy Lippard tabeled this change of direction "the demateriolization of art." the transition from art as object to art as idea. An idea is the ultimate abstraction and thus the logical conclusion of a movement predlcated upon it. In other words, the idea of a work of art became more important than ite realization, and art began shifting its alleglance from aesthetics to philosophy.

Conceptual art tinds its roots in Marcel Duchamp, the controversial dadaist who attacked traditional painting and sculpture because "I wanted to get away from tha phyalcal aspect of paioting. . . . I was interested in tdeas not merely in visual products. I wanted to put painting once again et the service of the mind. And my painting was, of course, at once regarded as 'tntellectual' and lilerary' painting. It was true I was eodeavoring to establish myself as far as possible from 'pleasing' and 'attractive' painting.

Dada was an extreme protest ogainst the physical side of painting. It was a metaphysical side of painting. It was a metaphysical side of painting. These quotations are taken from a 1969 arabout art, and the only possible service a tance), a photograph of the same chair of the physical side of painting. These quotations are taken from a 1969 arabout art, and the only possible service a tance), a photograph of the same chair of the physical side of painting. These quotations are taken from a 1969 arabout art, and the only possible service a tance), a photograph of the same chair of the physical side of painting. These quotations are taken from a 1969 arabout art, and the only possible service a tance), a photograph of the same chair of the physical side of painting.

Kosuth, one of the key theoreticinns of concentual art, went beyond Duchamp and chides i'th this period of man and the state of from economic ones as well stock art is no the chair are as meaningful from a point of view as the "real" chile. The definition from unpoparance to con-

In other words, the interest in a work of ort became intellectual rather thon physical or visual insofar as it interpreted the meaning of art. Wrote Kosuth: "What is the function of art, or the nature of art? If we conlinuo our analogy of the forms art takes as being art's kniguage one can realize then that a work of art is a kind of proposition presented within the context of art as o comment on art. We con then go further and analyze the types of 'propositions.' "



Courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, The Larry Aldrich Foundation Fund, New York

no longer necessary, the superfluous middloman between the artist and the audionce. Because there is no longer a distance between the object, because the artist has become his own interpreter, there is no longer on aesthetic basis on which to judge, or for that matter to respond, to a work. The conceptual artist is works. Wa see before us an ordinary wooden the semply a device for training as municate but cares only about communicate communicate but cares only about communicate of perception and proceeds in the entire of perception and proceeds art. The three chairs encardual object to the entire of perception and proceeds in the entire of perception and proceeds art. The three chairs encardual object to the entire of perception and proceeds in the entire of perception and proceeds art. The three chairs encarded art. The three chai

even the preceding aentance is an assertion, realin of commercial transaction and mass nition hangs naxt to it making us realized by any daylor college. end cannot be verified by art. Art's only culture. This does not man, however, that the ptiful inadequacy of its literal answer that the conceptual artist is totally indifferent to lity complex the question really is the complex the question really in the complex the question really is the complex the question really in the complex the question really is the complex the question really in the complex the question really is the complex the question really in the complex the question really is the complex the question really in the complex the question really in the compl It follows from this theory that the critic is display or audionice. He has an idea to com- tiself is simply a device for camilia as is longer necessary the superficus middle.

confronting us quite simply with an idea chair (a "readynage" in Duchamp's par-

ophy's breakdown in our times. He concludes: "In this period of man and the shall the artist from seathable of the object) or incesting the constant of the object or incesting the constant of the object or incesting the object.

Someone sleeping

You rumple your pillow, an ear deep where the past is, your face one side so near the cloth you breathe it. You find enough darkness.

And for every blunder, rejection, fault, all of your nights, you turn, loss. Then in the morning, quizzed by the sun, you give back this gaze: "Day, we are even -

"Finding each other like this, we go on. Thare my pillow has my dreoms. They are warm, folded. waiting for my ear that teaves the world, end my face for new dreams to hide in."

William Statford

Seeing undiscovered colors

I had hardly reached like age of pastels and yorst. Suppose we quietly introduced another sister announced that they tool found a new other letter after K? color. They catled it greasly. It was a pecu- Foliy! cry the sages, to whom all these har one indeed, quile unknown to the cray- measurements have clear and resimblished

of a piece with Senta Claus end unicorns, end beyond. the wonderful landscape, all set about with greasly colored hydrants and mushrooms and Appaleosas, wes nothing but fabrication.

I'm just now beginning to outgrow that to eight notes. Self-evident barriers, is the surrender of accept for distrusting them.

den or someone found a fifth point on the colors - including greasly. compass - north, south, east, west, and, say,

was no more than four when my brother and hour between eight-thirty and nine-thirty, an-

onnakers and papersmiths who luned my restroints within them. And folly it is - to the quiet moments to their bues, and you had to sages. These shrewd and canny professionals. look very hard to find it. I missed seeing it versed in limits, proscribe such nollons, and couniless three when f"Look! There's o their timils no more allow for such funcies greasly-folored barn!") I would whip around than for eggs laid by earnels or snow fulling just as our car ("Oh, too bad!") went safely up. But I recall that another modern poel, over a rise or around a corner. I never did and surely one in the nine-note belave range, felt otherwise. "It is necessary to any origith a lew years, however, I settled into the nolity," Wallace Slevens once wrote, "to should and canny age where skepticism pre- have the courage to be an amateur." It is valls. Colors, I could argue jucidly, sprang given to the staid and proper to conserve trafrom the three primaries, and all of them ditton. But it will be left to the ametaur, unthat were going to be invented had already touched by the little Ireaties with ignorences been invented. Greasly, I wisely opined, was we agree to call facts, to envision worlds

Art never has lived by those little treeties. Maybe that's why it's so good al envisioning worlds beyond the eenses. The eenses, it seems, chain themselves up with the hedgesepticism. A while ego I happeocd upon a hogs of miracle and the cactuses of incredpeem by e. e. cummings, who ought to ulity, and then epend their energiae kicking how about colors if anyone did, aince ha was against the pricks. And they never really disalso e painler. He begins by praising hie lady cover much. Real discovery - real art - hapby saying that hers is "the music for no in- pens to the mind wheo the senses are at lied strucent," here "the prepostorous colour no- and spinlest things flourish unmoiested. After beheld." This set me thinking - not only all, the point is not that we hear a nine-note about greasly, but about all the ways we octave, see the camel egg laid undar another raiggie into conformity and refuse to ex- moon. The point is that we make room for ercise our inventive capecities. Fenced them in the heart's gallery. Maybe that is around with safe assumptions, wa wall our how we escape far amough from our eanse of selves off from the prairies of possibility, the the expected to dare to be amateura. Mayba grand avenues of expansive thought. There in this way we come to embrace the humafter ell, a comforting security io the nothe of only three primaries or of an octave we realize at lest that the price of innovation tay: which is probably grounds enough courage is not only in realeting what is unwanted but in apprehending what has naver Recently I've set myself the challenge of yet even been wanted, that the boldest backles through these barriars. What thinker is the perceiver of the preposterous. Maybe the truest ortist lays the brush of his los kittens cama in a choice of four gan-sensibilities among the thousand unbeheld

Rushworth M. Kidder

Man and his words

I beliave in the writer's mission. He receives it from the word, whichcarries its suffaring and its bope within it. He questions tha words; which question him. He accompanies the words, which accompany him. The initiative is shared, as it spontaneous, Being useful to them (in using them) he gives a deep sense to his life and to thatra; from which his Edmond Jabes

From "The Book of Questions" 91976 Wealeyon University Prese

The Monitor's religious article

Perfection is permanent

In the Bible the fact is clearly established that God, divinc Mind, created all that la reat, and that His universe of good is permanent. Referring to God's work, the writer of Ecclesiaetee emphatically says: "Nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from

And in Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, we are taid: "Delty was satisfied with tils work. How could fic be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the aulgrowth, the emanaling, of this infinite self-containment and immortal wisdam?"** God's "infinite self-containment" shows there is no roun for imperfec-Hon in occupy or to be reflected by divine Mind's complete idea, man, blun is perfect because his Maker is perfect - and he will be perfect in God forever.

Vel we find human thought contradicting the Bible and frequently tempting us to believe that all sorts of difficulties can be added to us - or good taken from us. It claims our health, strength, vision, hearing, and so furth, can be lost or impaired, Or that we can be saddled with perpiexing business, social, and family problems.

Christ Jesus came to show us a way of escape from such mistaken behefs. He said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect "t the knew that the real man, the only man that truly exists - our real, spiritual being - was made in God's likeness and therefore is perfect and complete. With his clear understanding of man's God-given perfection he restored quickly and completely the aick, the lame, and even the deed to normal heatth and ac-

Christien Science shows us how to follow hie example in finding anewors to problems. As we deny the fatse evidence of the material senses and seek to recognize God's perfect handtwork being expressed all around us, hannony end goodness will become niore e part of our lives. Fear, envy, hate, resentment, are not part of man's true heritage as a child of God, and insofar as we realize this, they will increasingly cease to have any affect on our thoughts and actions. We can dtacover that looking for God'a qualities in everyone and everything around ue - including ourselvee, of course - can bring progress and satisfaction.

Chrislian Science leaches that the changeless perfection with which the one creator, God, trae endowed His reflection, man, belongs just as fully to all the activities of the business, aocial, scholastic, athletic, or family affairs. Everything reflects tha inialligance and power of divine Principla, God, and of nothing else. God'a presenca precludes the existence of any other power or activity. The more clearly we understand this and apply it lo all we do, the more wa will be able to perceive God'a changeloss perfection.

Moreover, the fact that God's perfect cra-

Taos Taos sings Austere tongue repeating the in the bluest:

atton is changeless and permanent does not mean that man, God's reflection, is faced with nn existence of samencas and dutineas. Far from It. The divine croation is infinite, and new and fresh aspects of that creation are continually unfolding to us throughout all eternity. Writing of God's handtwork, Mrs. Eddy snys: "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its tuexhaustible source,"††

Claiming our spiritual and indestructible relationship with God, we are able to count on whatever we need for a lasting and sabsfying existence.

*Ecclesiastes 3:14: **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 519; †Matthew 5:48; \Science and Health, p. 507.

search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

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Miss Frances C. Carlson

Publisher's Agent

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Jailed in India

When I came out of Bomhay Central Prison a lew days ago after spending four months there as o dissident journalist, many people asked me It I was turtured or beaten up by the police or prison guards.

"We were told that you were hung upside down from the ceiting and elubbed," axid a concerned colleague. They were all relleved and not a little surprised to learn that I had a fulriy pleasant solonra and that detainees in Bombay Central Prison were not ill-trented in

Ot course, I was locky to have been sent to Bombay Central Prison, which has had a gnod record on far as pullilent prisances are concerned. Some of the fall officials were not only persunally kind but frankly sympathetic to the movement for civil liberties. During one of his bispection visits the prison warden taid me: They showed me photostat copies of manu-"Why should i lif-treet political prisoners? I'm scripts I had sent in American newspapers and not a beast. Moreover, some of you here may demanded I make a "full confession" of my become Cabinet mbilsters if the opposition activities against press censorship and other wins the election and I would not like to be in

ons in India. The Loku Sangarsh Samiti or not arise, When I demanded the return of the

People's Committee for Struggle has just pubtished a rather grim account of beatings and torture in prisons and police stations in a numher of states. If the allegations are true, they would smount to a strong indictment of polico

In my case, it was something of a relief to be arrested and sent to prison. After several months of systematic harassmant at the hands of the government's intelligence agencies, I Iound Bombny Central to be a haven of peace

What was my crime in the eyes of the police? I was told that I had "secret contsets" with eilltora of American and British newspapers. Some anonymous anti-Gandhi articlea nubilshed abruad were attributed to me.

On one occasion I was interrogated by govcrnment olficials for nine continuous huurs. emergency laws. My reply was that the originals of the manuscript were also with the po-However, there are some notorious pris- lice and so the question of their publication did

manuscripts, I was cautioned to be "eareful."

Olliciais of the Eoforcement Directorate, one of the intelligence agencies, raided my oftice in The Times of India and my home simullaneously and seized my personal illes und typewriters.

The harassment was stepped up when t began calling on Jaya Prakash Narayan, a paellist leader and chiel critle ol Mra. Indira Gandhi'a emergency rule who was released when he became critically III. My phone was tapped, ny letters were selzed, and I was placed an round-the-clock surveillance.

Even letters from my mother and brothers were intercepted and conliscated. Within days ol my vialting with one of my brothers in Madras in the southern stale of Tamil Nadn pollee raided his house and ransacked his papers. Plainelothesmen Iollowed me even when I went to Kancid, a temple town near Madras, to take some photographs.

At times I got really panicky and left coneerned not only for my personal safety but for that of my wife and ohlldren. Mysterious phone calls at midnight added to the terror.

But it olso tlattered my ego to lind that the government was devoting so much attention to an ordinary newspaperman like nie. I lelt spir-

itimlly upbited that the government considered me to be an important activist in the under ground struggle ugainst its authoritarianism.

When the harassment became unbestable i concluded that the time had come to hit bart with the only wenpon a journalist has, I see articles to The Christian Science Monitor and The Los Angeles Times ertiteizing the India Government's assault on civil liberties. The resuit was my arrest on Sept. 24. Ironically, the arrest came nearly three weeks after laforms tion Minister Vidya Charan Shukla smooned that all restrictions on reporting for the foreign press had been lifted.

I do not know even now which articles of mine were printed in the United States state my mail continues to be tampered with by the police. Police surveillance also coulding though in a lower key. The phone is still taped round the elack.

Most of my friends and professional of leagues are wary of coming to my apartical "Is it sale?" they ask, I'erhans their come justified, Maybe I'm just on unofficialpole.

Mr. Rajon Is the assistant editor of De

COMMENTARY

So perhaps Devolution isn't a magic word

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh Behind all the walling and gnashing of teeth over Devolution down in Westminster lies the growing disillusion with the magic word up in Scotland. And nowhere is it more evident than anting the influential ministers of the Church of Scotland.

One Lothian minister, the Rev. David Levinson, declares: "A lot of people are frightened because they believe Devolution la going to bethe great step toward separation from England. I think the great majority are against separation, but how do we clear this up? If we are going to have a referendom on the government's Bill, we ought to have a second question asking 'Do the people of Sectiond want separation from the United Kingdom or not?" Only then can we talk about Devolution in a relaxed wsv."

David Levinson's anxieties and suspicions seem to maich those of an increasing number of Scots. A recent poll by the System Three organization, published in the Glasgow Herold, showed that 32 percent of those questioned wanted things to slay as they are - without a months ago, that option mustered only 9 percent support - a Iruly dramatic swing.

The latest poll showed the largest single group, 38 percent, invoring an Assembly; and

shown the importance of not going into action too soon. Also effective seems to be the sentiment that Devolution has very tittle relevance to the economic problems of Scotland here and

now. More talk, more civil servants, yat another "ttar" of government; that is how many a Scot fears Devolution will work out. The Roman Catholic community - about one Scot in every five - hove the additional fear that a Scottish Assembly will be dominated by Presbyterions. And It the Assembly has control

> the state-linunced Catholic schools. A conference of Presbyterlan ministers and elders near Edinburgh showed no inclination to do any such tling, but clearly feared that some of the wilder men of the Scottish National Party inight gain control,

of Education, that could mean a choking-off of

18 percent for an lodependent Scotland. Twelve

Remarkable is the progress made by the

anti-Devolution cause, long before the "Scot-

land is British" movement has had time in

eatch on. But this may be no secident: the prn-

Common Market campaigners have already

The Rev. George Charlton, of Musselburgh, wondered out loud what sort of Scotland Devodevolved Scottish Assembly. Less than three lution was offering. Cut ailrift from England, the trade unions would lean even further to the ielt, and there were (as he pul it) "a lot of left-wingers in the Scotlish National Party,

But Mr. Donachy left his listeners pondering the distinction when he added "The reestahlistment of a fully sovereign parliament in Scotland is what the SNP is all about. . . . The proposed Assembly will provide a busis for eventual full self-government."

A Tory apokesman, George Younger MP, argued that Devolution was destrable and to some extent a lact already; but the government should have held an ali-party conference before ever drafting its bill, and the way things were going now it was "somewhot doubtlut whether the opposition could let it go through. An Edinburgh political setentist estimated a 60 percent chance that the bill would in Inet full.

it would be hard to linegine the Church of England holding such a conterence. There is o storng sense in English church etreles that though religion may be concerned with morols, It has no business in politics.

in Scotland, however, there is a totally diflerent tradition of the relations between church and state: the church should lead, and the state follow. As the conference chairman, the Very Itev. Dr. Roy Sanderson, put It: "To a most dangerous dichotomy."

Already the General Assembly of the Church tried to reassure the assembled churchmen of Scotland has affirmed its support for "an elthat "Separation is our opnonents" word, not teetive form of self-government for Scotland ours. Separation is a stick that our party gets under the Crown within the framework at the besten with, but it is not what the SNP seeks. United Kingdom: " It has also, in its time, udvocated vitting by proportional representation - which would prevent the SNP sweeping the hoard in a "lirst past the past" race.

Certainly the present Moderator of the Church, the Right Rev. Professor Thomas Thrrance, has no besitation at all in diving into politica. His criticism of Devolution is that it does nothing to control what he aees as the "absolutism" of the ttousa of Commons, or to bring closer a solution of the Ulster problem.

Quite what either of these have to do with Devolution is problematic - or subsequent peakers at the conference found it so. Still, it represents a further weighty blue at a Bill which the government in Westininister originally hoped would please entinent Scota.

As it is, Scotland's teaders are discussing what might happen with the Bitl dead, Woold there be public relief, apathy or violence? No one seems ready to make o clear forecast. All complain of the lack of nerve in London.

"It would be better," said one churchman, "If London were to say - Devolution is off! But to linker and fiddle and say parliament can't make its mind up - that only makes us sllow a divorce between religion and politics is respect the politicians three less, and

Wanted: a computer—clean, sober, not afraid to work

Almost 20 years agn Bob Newharl did a comedy rouline in which he fantasized young Abraham Lincoln looking for a job in the mid-20th century. At the plecement office the interviewor had the propar forms in his hot hands, and, as interviowers will, he stuck by them. If memory serves, the confrontation went something like

"Now, er Abe - may I call you Abe? Do you have a college degree? No? You say you read a fot at night? Well, er Abe, I'm afraid that just doesn't count.

"Now, er Abe, do you have a union card? What's that? You say you're good at splitting ralls? Good for you. But I'm afraid that doesn't count ellher."

So the skit went, moving loward its only half-lunny conclusion: That, eccording to the standards of mtd-20th-century employers, the greatest President of the United States was unemployable.

in the two decades since, job-hunting has hardly become simpler. The college degree has been roplaced by the graduate degree as the norm of the white-cuttar job markel. Meanwhile, the unions have brought an equally academic apecialization to blue-collar jobs. There now are diploma mills one can attend to tearn bow to drive a irailer truck - and nothing more.

In addition, that forbidding watchman, the computer. has appeared on the scene, making the job-seeker feel

Melvin Maddocks

rather like a gate-crasher trying to sneak into an exclusive party.

Nobody - but nobody - is up to the alondards of the Poor Abe! In '77 he'd gel programmed out before he

even reached the reception room. Since personnel work has become a specially too, like everything else, there are, naturally, experts to cry "I understand! i understand!" to the lamous allenation of the job-seeker, not to lorget the job-finder. And so jobs have been inveoted just to repair the damage to "human relations" caused by jobs.

Of course, people without a master's degree in aocioiogy or a doctorate in psychology need not appty for lhese jobs either.

it's no simple problem, especially because everybody Is trying so hard to be "human" all over the place. Once those computers hire us, they're programmed to write welcome-to-the-lamlly lorm letters, addressing us by our first names. But what do we call them?

Semi-automated food lectories, spread over acrea, line up their employees in assembly lines from hera to there, then put smiling 19th-century grandmothers in front of Duich ovens on the wrappera of their products.

Lile gets to be like television, with all those stars looking directly into the camera as they address us by the millions. And Isn't that nearly as good us looking into our eyes, one on one? "I love to he with you," they ery, blowing kisses. "And I do mean you."

Our No. I tioss, the President, is longing to invite os to dinner, wa learn, if we don't happen to talk to him lirst on a projected telephone call-in or bump into him on one of his wolk, down l'ennsylvania Avenue.

The instinct is right: to put life on a smaller seale, to make it more "penpie-centered," os the new jargoo goes. Why, then, does this pseudo-inlimacy, this technical friendliness, this skillful personalization often seem to make things worse - ns if we were being loved by a father-figure robot whose programming breaks down just as he gets to pronouceing our name?

The nid-lime omplayer's nd used to rend, "Wanted: clean, sober men, not alimid of work, willing to learn." Character, of a sort, was the requirement. Now, despite all the rhuols of concern - despite all the coring (os if it were n mass-produced commodity) - the person seems to get buried behind nit the application questions, sil the

Noborly wants it this way. But nothing is so self-perpetuoling as complexity. And until enough people find chough ways - beyond mere rhetoric - lo reverse this tendency, the Abc Lincoln joke is on us.

Joseph C. Harsch

then all the irouble it would be eausing him

On Aug. 1, 1975, 35 countries from Europe and North America signed at Helsinki a document entitled the "linol act" of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Loudest government objectors were China and Albanio. Many American individuals and groups chlicized President Ford and his Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for having signed the document. Their main objection was that it recognized as being inviolable the existing frootlers of Esstern Europe.

The point like critics made, correctly, is that the ileisinki document thus recognized the changes wrought by Soviet armica on the frontlers of Europe in 1945. The signing amounted in its effect to an official recognition by the United States of the division of Germany, of the existence of Eost Germany, of the gain by Peland of much land which had formerly been German, of the losa by Poland to the Soviet Union of much land which had historically been Polish, of Bessarabla Irom Romania to the Soviet Union and ol Transylvania from hungary to Romania.

Il Leonid Brezhnev could undo todsy what been lully and publicly accepted by the United he did a year and a half ago at Helsinkl - he Siales. They were so accepted at Helsinkl. Obprobably would, He certainly never loresaw servers and critics felt it was a mistake of sub-

Second thoughts on Helsinki

stantial propagenda value to the Soviet Union with no compensating gain for the West. Certainly Moscow was delighted to have, at

that was only part of what Moscow got, or thought it got out of the Helsinki texts. Those lexts came in three parts, known at the lime as "baskets." Basket one was the acceptance of the Soviel-drawn trontiers. Basket two provided for "Cooperation in the Field of Economies, of Science and Technology, and of the Environment." Under that ponderous heading come an assortment of provisions under which Moscow expected to get easier access to the technologies and resources of the West. Under it Moscow has in fact obtained a continued flow of scientific and technical information and ald and assistance which it might not other-

Little was expected at the time from 'baaket three." At Helsinkl Dr. Kissinger himself spoke of it slightingly as "a baskel case." He made no attempt to present it to the American public as compensation for the presumed ad-These transfers of territories brought about vantages to Moscow of baskets one and two. by the Soviet armed forces had never belore. And going through the files for that period of .

wise have received. A tot of Western money is

going to Eastern Europe.

allke in discounting busket three.

long last, this confirmation of the changes they had made on the map of Europe in 1945. And Europeans had put into it such things as the rope was set up in the wake of World War II. right of people to travel freely, the right nt married couples to be reuntted, the right of journalists to have multiple entry visas, the destrability of the freer flow in information. And the countries of Eastern Europe, led by Yugoslavia and Romania, put Into It the right to be free of military intimidation, the right in pursue a policy of neutrality, the right of any state to pursue Ita own Independent policies. Also, the Western European countries insisted nn having in the text the promise of reapect for the "Iundamental freedoms including the free-

> Thus at Helsinki a year and a balf agn the governments of the Soviet Union. Puland. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Buigaria ati promised to respect human freedoms. And the Soviels prinmised to let their amalier "associates" make their own national dectnational policies.

dom of thought, conscience, religion or belief."

time it is obvious that Mascow also dismissed. But the fact is that they made the promises. basket three as a lot of meaningless and harm- They signed the texts. And they are violating less verblage about such things as human the promises. And more and more people are rights. Dr. Kissinger and the Soviets were calling attention to those violations. Their own people are among the protesters. There is it is a different story loday. There were two more political restlessness in Eastern Europe kinds of items to basket three of special impor- today than at any previous tima since the Solance to two sets of countries. The Western viet system of domination over Eastern Eu-

> In addition, the Itelsinki declaration provided for a meeting of representatives of the signers to be held in Belgrade on June 15 of this year at which they are to arrange for a follow-up conference. The purpose of the Iollow-up conference will be to take stock of the observance or aonobservance of the priginal provisions of Helsinki. Add that the countries of Weatern Europe and the friends of the subieet peoples of Easiern Europe have been keeping eareful book on violations of tielsinki. A vast mass of documentary malerial is ready and waiting inr that follow-up conference.

Add also that Dr. Kissinger who denigrated basket three is no longer Secretary of State. Washington la also involved in keeping up with the record of violetions of Halsinki.

In other words - basket three is developing sions about war and peace and alliances and a weight end mamentum which is already highly embarrassing to Moscow. It might be-Obviously, none of the communist govern- come more than embarrassing. Was Helsinki a ments expected to be hatd to those promisea. good bargain for Mr. Brezhnev after all?

Readers write

Insider's view of the MIG-25

Some time ago, I read Joseph C. tlarsch's tude of the SR-71 and attempt to desiroy same. column, "Soviets are not 20 feet tall" fon the Ono can on doubt disagree or speculate MIG-25 landed in Japan by a Soviet defector] -AliG-25 landed in Japan by a Soviet defector] — about the utility of an aircraft designed example thought a reply nacessary. Now that is clusively for such a role, will the small price at have just retired, I am irea in da so. As that 300 400 MiG-25a, the Soviet Union has assured formar Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence that no country in the world will ever again sefor the Air Forca, I was invotved in axpiniting this aircraft and its pilnt.

that the MIG-25 is the world's highest-flying interceptor "for altitudes where no one elso trate at very low levols, where the B-1 is optiflies." Be odvised that the U.S. Air Force SR- mized to operate. My own judgmant, therefora, 7t flies at such allitudes.

The evidence we now have uncovered makea ft qulie clear that the sole mission today of tha MIG-25 is to intercapt the SR-71 - the free world's most important stretegie reconnelssance nircraft.

is inferior to the U.S. Navy's F-14 and the Air be a plane designed for the wrong mission at Force's F-15, is like comparing apples and or the wrong time." The Soviets worry more anges. The MiG-25 was never designed to fight obout foreign reconnaissance than any other other fighters, to engage in meneuvor combat nation in the world. Presumebly, they have with other aircraft, or to be officient at line more to hide. And for such reasons, wa find and middle sittudes where the cream of our the Soviets continuing to improve their SAMs. service fighters operate. Again, the MIG-25'e their antisatellits capabilities; and shortly we primary purpose in life is to got up to the alti- expect a second generation MIG-25 to amange.

riously enteriain the use of strategic bombers operating et very high altitudes. The cost to First, may I jeke issue with your assertion the U.S. of that small Soviet investment has is that the MIG-25 represents one of the most: cost-affective combat investments in history.

As to the MIG-25 not hoving a "look-down" radar, it was never intended that it have such a radar. It has no need for one.

Regarding your essertion that the Soviet Your assertion that, as a fighter, the MIG-25 "feared superfighter-interceptor turns out to

with more powerful engines and a much improved radar.

I believe you may have misread the results of the 1973 Mideast wars regarding tanks, f am unaware of any technology, deployed capebil that of any other nation in the itse world in liy, or developmental work which proves that "anti-tank weaponry" has jumped ahead of the tank. Once tha Iaraelis caught on to how the Egyptians were using Soviet enti-tank technology, the solution was at hand in a mattar of

surprise attack, to maneuver quickly, and to their strategic objectives and parcossistal of env other powers; however, that is a and we have rather consistently falled by the personal judgment and no double that is a and we have rather consistently falled by personal judgmant and, no doubt, one that can how much they could do with technology be the subject of a wide much they could do with technology be the subject of a wide range of views. My sidered interior to our own point is that the Soviets are neglecting on option, and era continuing to de what people engaged in an arms race should do - namely,

gaged in an arms race should do namely.

We thouse readers letters for this could be the solid with the sale of nerve gases on the battlefteld in Letters should be dedressed in the sale of nerve gases on the battlefteld in Letters should be dedressed to combine with the world's most indeed are condensed before publication by the decrease of nerve gases on the battlefteld in Letters should be dedressed to combine with the world's most indeed these.

ol speedy armored reconnsissance relic and self-propelled guns, wa see as an solid philosophy Soviat philosophy of "combined a ity which I happen to beliave" cluding our own. Yes, on occasion, some of us have o

estimated the Soviets and their capability to main, I have found the opposite to be full the main, I have found the opposite to be full the true found the opposite to be full to the full that the fu The United States, with rether remarked consistency, has underestimated the Soviets As I study Soviet blitzkriag doctrine I find almost every major field of science, weapon almost every major field of science weapon and force development; We have misless and force development;

Washington Major General U.S. 1)

A relaxed Washington Most things that happened during the lirst was the manner of his recovery while he and his subordinates admitted frankly alip make Admirai Turner a promising selec-

fewer limousines, fewer gleaming trumpots, full-dress press conference. less of lish to the Chief at every "presidential"

The Sorchsen appointment was a mistake, it that fire had not bean staffed out sufficiently in addition." cardigan aweater for the first fire-

wants to put as much distance of mood as post amend to him is due at sonto futura date. channiness of Franklin Delano Roosevall in take

stage is set. The current is up and the real denied that a mistake had been made, action of the play has begin.

There have used two notable bits of action, stly as possible he stapped sade let Mr. So both of which sive is our first eldes to the post rangen renounce the nomination and flooked state of the carter of the carter and some suitable afternative. Means

two weeks of the Carter administration go from the volortunate Sorensen affair. The secdown as a lage setting — to Spertan dasign: ond woa his first encounter with the press at a

side chai; yes, evan a fireside chat tiself. vance. It was politically naive. It was not It was all well as far as it went. But then a cleared with the leaders of the Congress. Mr. stage setting is contrived by the playwright. It . Sorensen, to his credit, had doubted lile own Proves nothing about the drama which is to be suitability to be director of the Central Inplayed inside that stage setting. Il did tell us lelligence Agency. His had tried to evoid the who are watching from outside that Mr. Carter, appointment it was an unfelrness to him An

the fireside chat and the republicanism (with Some presidents might have tried to buil it small 'r') of Harry Truman are invoked through Some would have thought it better to now we have reached the point where the go down fighting to the last. Most would have stage to some and the made,

that they had made a mistake and that they then for the CIA post. have a lot to laarn about the polities of Congress - and of Weshington. That was rairesh-

Then he did what he should have done in the first place, Ha looked around for a military man intelligant enough to deal with the matter

It is not untain, I think, to recognize that the emphasis in military training is on developing the qualities of controlled and effective ballinge. wants to put as much distance of mood as post amend to him is due at some future date, refice, rather than on developing cool, object slike between himself and the transling both of But the important aspect for the rest of us is tive intelligence. Not every top, admiral or gan, the important presidency and of Camelot. The how Mr. Cartar got himself out of that mister and is trained for intalligence work. But there than miness of Feanklin Delano Roosevall in take.

成了其次对这种数据数据如此的。

Then there was the first press conference. The manner was easy and comfortable. Ha was not visibly tense. Ha managed to avoid the nvertones of confrontation which had beening so painful in Richard Nixon's press confarences. Mr. Carter had obviously been well briefed and had learned from his brief. The questions planted planty of booby traps. He side stepped them all A safely and defly

rency, rather than on developing cool, object.

It is trained for intalligence work. But there was one, from Mr. Certer's own class at Anne was one, from Mr. Certer's own class at Anne polis, who had been trained in the military disciplines and who also had built up a remark, ciplines and who also had built up a remark, solic record of scholarly achievement. Adm. to miss two look Soviet brutanties if there is standard Turner was commander of the Brit to De, any progress lowerd stabilizing the gade of Minshipmen during his senior year at george Mr. Carter intends to phrase arms reduction of the Naval. Academy. And he left there and duction lie will also speak his pind with he promptly you a lindies scholarship. The cornical corn field of the shift to command and schidar. The most notable foreign policy feature of

